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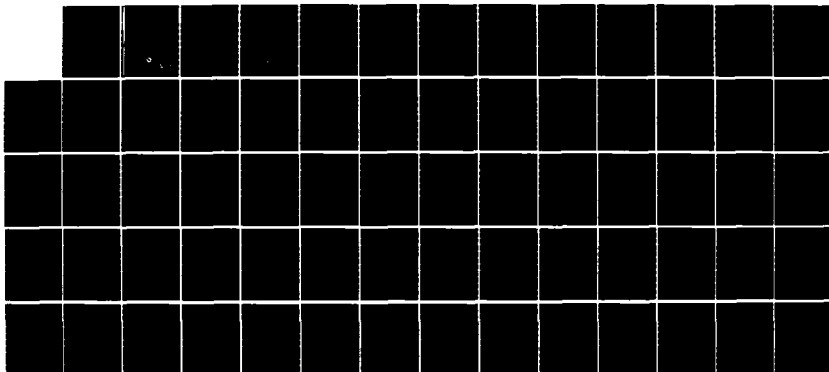
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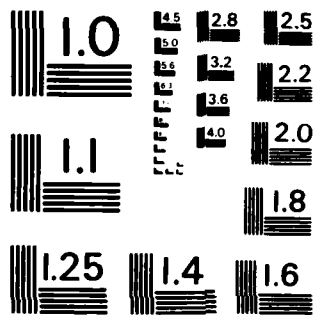
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September 1985

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SWATM2: A COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR THE PREDICTION
OF SWATH SHIP MOTIONS
IN REGULAR AND IRREGULAR WAVES

W.C.E. Nethercote - S.D. Piggott
M.W. Savory

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Approved by B.F. Peters A/Director/Technology Division

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ABSTRACT

The FORTRAN computer program SWATM2 enables calculation of five degree-of-freedom motions for SWATH ships. It is a development of an earlier DREA computer program with the added capability of predicting performance in long or short irregular crested seas with a variety of sea spectra. A worked example demonstrates satisfactory agreement between calculated and experimental results.

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RESUME

Le programme d'ordinateur en FORTRAN SWATM2 permet de calculer les mouvements des navires SWATH à cinq degrés de liberté. Il s'agit d'un perfectionnement d'un programme d'ordinateur existant du CRDA dont la nouvelle caractéristique est la possibilité de prévision du rendement dans des mers à crêtes irrégulières longues ou courtes pour une diversité d'états de la mer. Un exemple auquel le programme a été appliqué démontre qu'il y a concordance satisfaisante entre les résultats calculés et expérimentaux.

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NOTATION

A	constant in ITTC Spectrum
$A_{kj}(\omega')$	(k,j) coefficient of $S_R'(\omega')$
A_{ij}	added mass coefficient in the i th mode due to motion in the j th mode.
B	constant in ITTC Spectrum
B_{Ci}	box clearance of ship at station i
B_{ij}	damping coefficient in the i th mode due to motion in the j th mode.
E	area under the wave energy spectrum
F_i	freeboard of ship at station i
H	significant wave height
H_O	average wave height of Gaspodenetic - Miles wave sample
$H_X(\omega)$	frequency response of a linear ship response, x , in unidirectional seas
$H_X(\omega, v_i)$	frequency response of a linear ship response, x , in short-crested seas
h	period of operation, hours
k	slamming pressure form factor
m_n	n^{th} spectral moment = $\int_0^{\infty} \omega^n S(\omega) d\omega$
N_{BI}	number of box impacts per hour
N_{DW}	number of deck wetnesses per hour
N_{KE}	number of keel emergences per hour
$P(BI)$	probability of box impact
$P(DW)$	probability of deck wetness
$P(KE)$	probability of keel emergence

P_h	most probable slamming pressure in h hours
$P_h(\alpha)$	extreme slamming pressure in h hours with probability of exceedence, α .
$S_{\zeta}(\omega)$	wave displacement power spectral density function
$S(\omega, \nu)$	short-crested sea spectrum
$S_B(\omega, T, H)$	Bretschneider sea spectrum
$S_I(\omega, T, H)$	ITTC sea spectrum
$S_R'(\omega, T, H)$	normalized polynomial regression spectrum (Gospodnetic-Miles)
T	average wave period = $T(-1)$ or $T(1)$
T_0	average wave period of Gospodnetic - Miles wave sample
$T(-1)$	$2\pi(m_{-1}/m_0)$, energy averaged period
$T(1)$	$2\pi(m_0/m_1)$, modal period
T_D	draft
t_f	human tolerance weighting factor
$W(\nu)$	wave energy spreading function
α	angular spacing between discrete wave directions, ν_i , or probability of exceedence, depending on context.
β	predominant wave direction
ρ	mass density
σ	root mean squared (RMS) value of a wave record
σ_A	RMS vertical acceleration
σ_{RMi}	RMS relative motion at station i
σ_{RV}	RMS relative velocity
σ_{sx}	RMS value of a linear ship response, x, in short-crested seas

σ_x	RMS value of a linear ship response, x , in unidirectional seas
v	wave direction
v_i	i th wave direction
v_s	one-half the total angular spread between the minimum and maximum values of v_i
ω	wave circular frequency
ω'	normalized frequency = $\omega T/2\pi$
ω_e	circular frequency of encounter

1. **INTRODUCTION**

This report describes the computer program SWATM2, (SWATH Ship Motions, Modification 2). A user's manual is included together with sample input and output, and a description of an input data preparation program, OFFSET.

A theoretical model of SWATH ship motions, proposed by C.M. Lee¹ was incorporated in two computer programs² at the David W. Taylor Naval Research and Development Center (DTNSRDC). One program, MOT35, predicted heave and pitch motions while the other, MOT246, predicted sway, roll and yaw motions. At DREA, the two DTNSRDC programs, MOT35 and MOT246, were modified and combined to form the program SWATMO, predicting five degree of freedom motions in regular waves. The version of the program reported herein, SWATM2, is essentially an extension of the earlier DTNSRDC and DREA work, with the added capability of irregular seas calculations.

The theoretical basis of the computer program is adequately described in Reference 1 and will not be referred to here except where warranted by alterations or extensions of program capability. Details of alterations are described in Sections 2 and 3 and the user's manual is given in Appendix B. Section 4 describes the offset data preparation program, OFFSET. Section 5 presents a number of correlations of SWATM2 with model experiment results and with results obtained by use of the original DTNSRDC programs, MOT35 and MOT246. The agreement is satisfactory.

Users manuals, together with sample input and output cases, are given for SWATM2 and OFFSET in the Appendices.

2. **BASES FOR CURRENT WORK**

In its first form, SWATMO, the program predicted the vertical motion responses, heave and pitch; and the lateral motion responses, sway, roll, and yaw, for a SWATH ship moving in a regular wave train of arbitrary heading. These motions were obtained by solving the equations of motion which were formulated as linear second-order differential equations. The hydrodynamic coefficients in the equations of motion were divided into three categories:

- (1) The coefficients which could be obtained under the potential-flow assumption for a non-lifting body. These coefficients were obtained by strip theory based on the solution of the two-dimensional hydrodynamic problem of cylinders oscillating on the free surface where the wave exciting coefficients were obtained by the Haskind relation³.

- (2) The hydrodynamic coefficients associated with the viscous nature of the fluid. These were obtained by the cross-flow approach for slender bodies with moderate angle of attack.
- (3) The hydrodynamic coefficients contributed by the control surfaces. These were obtained by slender body theory for low-aspect ratio wing-body combinations.

Motions in irregular seaways are calculated by linear superposition of the regular wave response and the wave energy spectrum in the conventional manner, viz:

$$\sigma_x^2 = \int_0^\infty |H_x(\omega)|^2 S_\zeta(\omega) d\omega \quad (1)$$

$$H_{x \text{ RMS}} = \left(\int_0^\infty |H_x(\omega)|^2 S_\zeta(\omega) d\omega \right)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

$$\approx \left(\sum_{\omega_1}^{\omega_n} |H_x(\omega)|^2 S_\zeta(\omega) \Delta\omega \right)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

where σ_x^2 is the variance of a response

H_x is a response

$S(\omega)$ is the wave energy spectral density.

2.1 Sea State Descriptions

A number of wave energy spectrum formulations are in common use for irregular wave calculations:

- (1) The Gospodnetic-Miles quadratic regression spectrum⁴ is a two-parameter spectrum derived from data obtained at Station India in the North Atlantic. The parameters are significant wave height, H , and energy-averaged wave period, T . The normalized regression spectrum takes on the form

$$S_R'(\omega', T, H) = \sum_{k=0}^M \sum_{j=0}^{M-k} A_{kj}(\omega') (H - H_0)^k (T - T_0)^j \quad (4)$$

where H_0 and T_0 are the average H and T values of the measured spectra used to compute the regression. It has been determined that $H_0 = 4.016$ m and $T_0 = 9.159$ s. Thus, the polynomial coefficients, A_{kj} , are functions of ω' . These coefficients, A_{kj} , can be found in SUBROUTINE REGRES of the program. The energy-averaged period, T , based on spectral moments is defined by the formula

$$T = T(-1) = 2\pi(m_{-1}/m_0) \quad (5)$$

where $m_n = n^{\text{th}}$ spectral moment $= \int_0^\infty \omega^n S_\zeta(\omega) d\omega$

- (2) The Bretschneider two-parameter spectrum, with the parameters significant wave height and modal wave period as extracted from program PHHS5⁵, is represented by the equation

$$S_B(\omega, T, H) = \alpha H^2 / [\omega^5 T^4 \exp(\beta/(\omega T)^4)] \quad (6)$$

where $\alpha = 487.0626$ and $\beta = 1948.2444$ with significant wave height, H , being in feet. The modal wave period, T , is defined as

$$T = T(1) = 2\pi(m_0/m_1). \quad (7)$$

The modal wave period used with the Bretschneider spectrum is different from the energy-averaged period used with the quadratic regression spectrum. The two periods are not interchangeable.

- (3) The ITTC spectrum⁶, in which the parameters are significant wave height and modal wave period (or average zero-crossing period), is defined by

$$S_I(\omega, T, H) = \frac{A}{\omega^5} \exp(-B/\omega^4) \quad (8)$$

where A and B are constants as given by

$$A = \frac{4\pi^3 H^2}{T^4} \text{ and } B = \frac{16\pi^3}{T^4}.$$

Note that the wave period, T , in this case is the modal wave period.

$$T = T(1) = 2\pi(m_0/m_1)$$

The ITTC spectrum differs trivially from the preceding Bretschneider formulation; the two have been included in the present program to offer the option of agreement with existing DREA programs or with the widely used ITTC spectrum.

- (4) Where correlation of theory and experiment is undertaken there is often a need to predict responses from measured spectra which often differ markedly from the formulations just described; therefore, SWATM2 also accepts ordinates to arbitrary spectra as inputs.

2.2 Short-Crested Seas

The spectral formulations and root mean squared responses just described refer to one-dimension (long-crested) waves. In considering the short-crested (multi-directional) sea case the application of a cosine-squared spreading function is most common:

$$S(\omega, \nu) = W(\nu)S(\omega) \quad (9)$$

where $S(\omega)$ is the point spectrum and $W(\nu)$ the spreading function.

$$W(\nu) = (\alpha/\nu_S)(\cos[90(\nu - \beta)/\nu_S])^2 \quad (10)$$

where α is the angular spacing between the discrete wave directions ν , and ν_S is half the total angular spread. α , β , ν , ν_i and ν_S are all expressed in degrees.

Typically, in numerical analysis (and as adopted as in the default valve in SWATM2) angular spread might be 120° , so $\nu_S = 60^\circ$, with

$$\beta - \nu_S \leq \nu \leq \beta + \nu_S$$

divided in n discrete wave directions spaced α degrees apart,

$$n = 2\nu_S/\alpha + 1$$

Expanding equation (1) for variance of response in long-crested waves to short-crested seas gives

$$\sigma_{sx}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n W(\nu_i) \sum_{\omega} |H_X(\omega, \nu_i)|^2 S_{\zeta}(\omega) \Delta\omega \quad (11)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n W(\nu_i) \sigma_{xi}^2 \quad (12)$$

where σ_{xi}^2 is the variance at heading ν_i in unidirectional seas. Again,

$$H_{sx_{RMS}} = (\sum_{i=1}^n W(v_i) \sigma_{xi}^2)^{1/2} \quad (13)$$

2.3 Secondary Ship Responses

There are other seakeeping data of interest besides absolute body motions.

(1) The vibration ride quality index (VRQI):

The vibration ride quality index proposed by Payne⁷ is used to quantify human tolerance to vertical ship motions and is defined as

$$VRQI = \sigma_A t_f^{1/2} \quad (14)$$

where σ_A is RMS vertical acceleration and t_f is a "tolerance weighting factor". Payne's proposed VRQI limits are:

Limit	Description	VRQI Must Be Less Than
A	Severe, less than one hour	0.5
B	Tolerable, less than one hour	0.2
C	Long-term, severe	0.2
D	Long-term, tolerable	0.1

At low frequencies (below 0.2 Hz) tolerance to vertical accelerations increases significantly with decreasing frequency; however, Payne's low frequency model does not reflect this trend. To account for this increased tolerance at very low frequencies, Mackay and Schmitke⁵ have proposed multiplying the root mean square vertical acceleration by a "tolerance weighting factor" such that the long term severe limit of VRQI follows the 50% motion sickness incidence curve. This "tolerance weighting factor" represented by t_f in the VRQI formula, is defined as

$$t_f = \frac{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{2\omega_e}{1.571} \right)^2 \right\}}{\left\{ 1 - \frac{\omega_e}{1.571} \right\}^2 + \left\{ \frac{2\omega_e}{1.571} \right\}^2} \quad (15)$$

where ω_e is encounter frequency.

(2) Deck wetness:

The probability of deck wetness, that is the probability of bow down relative motion being greater than the freeboard, at station i is given by

$$P(DW) = \exp - \frac{F_i^2}{2\sigma^2 RM_i} \quad (16)$$

where F is freeboard, and σ_{RM} is root mean square relative motion. The number of deck wetnesses per hour is simply

$$N_{DW} = \frac{3600}{T} P(DW) \quad (17)$$

where T is the average wave period in seconds.

(3) Keel emergence:

The probability of keel emergence at station i may be determined by

$$P(KE) = \exp \left(- \frac{T_D^2 i}{2\sigma^2 RM_i} \right) \quad (18)$$

where T_D is draft. Again, keel emergences per hour may be calculated by

$$N_{KE} = \frac{3600}{T} P(KE) \quad (19)$$

(4) Box impacts:

Similarly, if box impact occurs when relative motion, bow down, exceeds box clearance, then the probability of its occurrence at station i will be given by

$$P(BI) = \exp \left(- \frac{B_{Ci}^2}{2\sigma^2 RM_i} \right) \quad (20)$$

where B_C is box clearance above the still waterline. Box impacts per hour may be determined from

$$N_{BI} = \frac{3600}{T} P(BI) \quad (21)$$

(5) Box slamming pressures:

Box slamming is of greater importance than hull bottom slamming for SWATH ships because typically draft is significantly greater than box clearance; but fortunately, the usual monohull algorithms for bottom slam pressure prediction can be used for the box bottom. Schmitke⁸ outlines various methods for monohull slam pressure prediction and defines algorithms suitable for the frequency domain.

The most probable slam pressure in a period of h hours (in SWATM2, h = 20) is given by

$$P_h = \rho k \sigma_{RV}^2 \ln \left\{ \frac{3600h \sigma_{RV}}{2\pi \sigma_{RM}} P(BI) \right\} \quad (22)$$

where ρ is water mass density, k is slam pressure form factor, σ_{RM} is rms relative motion, and σ_{RV} is rms relative velocity.

In practice, the most probable pressure is unsuitable for design purposes because of its high probability of exceedence. A better measure of design slam pressure, is the extreme pressure, $P_h(\alpha)$, whose probability of exceedence in h hours is α .

$$P_h(\alpha) = \rho k \sigma_{RV}^2 \ln \left\{ \frac{3600h \sigma_{RV}}{2\pi \alpha \sigma_{RM}} P(BI) \right\} \quad (23)$$

A commonly used measure⁸, P_{20} (0.01), is adopted by SWATM2.

The specification of form factor, k, presents the greatest difficulty in calculating slam pressures. Experimental data for slamming of flat plates in waves show considerable scatter due to varying air entrapment and impact angle (the angle between the plate and the plane tangential to the wave surface at the impact point). Unfortunately neither of these parameters can be modelled in a linear frequency domain program. For present purposes, a default value of form factor, k=20, has been derived by an analysis of Reference 9; however, given the limited data in Reference 9, pressure predictions should be used with caution.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO PROGRAM

The most significant modification made to program SWATMO was the addition of irregular sea calculations; however, this addition required further changes in the basic program structure.

SWATMO calculated motions of a SWATH ship in regular waves. The amplitudes and phases of these motions were given as functions of encounter frequency, with encounter frequency ranges being specified in the program input. It is generally more convenient to prepare input data for seakeeping programs in terms of wavelength or absolute wave frequency. Thus, the input specifications of SWATMO were changed such that the range of wavelengths was required instead of the individual encounter frequencies. This form of input is consistent with other seakeeping programs at DREA.

SWATMO originally calculated added mass and damping coefficients at the encounter frequencies specified in input, these frequencies being the same for all headings, in one computer run. With the alteration of input to wavelength a difficulty arose: each of the different headings and speeds specified in the input would generate new encounter frequencies with the consequential increase in execution time being proportional to number of headings and speeds. In addition, the added mass and damping coefficient calculations are the most time-consuming part of the program.

Thus, an interpolation method was adopted to circumvent the problem. SWATM2 calculates the extreme encounter frequency values for each speed-heading combination input, and from these selects the overall range of encounter frequency required for calculations. The input parameter NWE (less than or equal to 30) then specifies the number of evenly spaced encounter frequencies at which added wave and damping coefficients will be calculated. The results of the calculation are stored in an array. For each speed-heading combination, the required coefficients are derived by quadratic interpolation from the stored array. Comparisons of the results of calculations both before and after incorporation of the interpolation routine suggests that no appreciable errors are introduced by interpolation.

In extending the program to irregular sea predictions, subroutines employed in the monohull program SHIPMO¹⁰ were used where possible in order to ensure the consistency of predictions. The methods employed correspond to those given in Section 2.

4. PROGRAM "OFFSET"

The preparation of geometric input data for SWATM2 is laborious, particularly with respect to section offsets. A preparative program, OFFSET, was written to ease preparation of offset data.

4.1 Capabilities and Method

This program is capable of computing offsets for three hull configurations:

- (1) hull section with strut,
- (2) hull section without strut, and
- (3) hull section with strut of zero thickness (i.e. stations 0 and 20).

Figure B2, Appendix B, illustrates the three section types.

Trigonometric relations are used to calculate offsets as x and y coordinates. For hull sections with struts, 13 offset points are generated; for bare hull sections and hull sections with strut thickness equal to zero, 9 offset points are generated.

The OFFSET User's Guide is given in Appendix E.

5. DISCUSSION

With the alterations inherent in the development of SWATM2 from SWATM0 it was necessary to test the results against the "parent" programs, MOT35 and MOT246². Additionally, comparisons were made with experimental data included in Reference 1. The computer program comparison was quite extensive and only extracts will be given herein.

Figures 1 to 4 illustrate comparable non-dimensional added mass and damping coefficients, where the subscripts refer to motions as follows:

<u>Index</u>	<u>Motion</u>
2	sway
3	heave
4	roll
5	pitch
6	yaw

While there are differences between the results for the parent program and SWATM2, they are not considered significant. For example, whereas the added mass coefficient, A_{33} , shows the largest discrepancy between SWATM2 and MOT 35; the result is only a three percent difference in total mass in the vertical plane, with an even smaller impact on predicted motions (also note Figure 6).

Motions predictions for both the parent program and SWATM2 are compared to experimental results¹ in Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8. Only for roll is there notable difference between programs, but in this case SWATM2 is more conservative.

Predicted motions correlate well with experimental results in the vertical plane for heave and relative bow motion, Figure 9, but only reasonably for pitch (Figure 5). Lateral motions, roll and yaw, are not modelled as well, a situation typical of many seakeeping programs. Fortunately vertical motions are generally of greatest importance in the early stages of ship design, and for SWATH ships at least, lateral motions are of small enough magnitude to present no serious risk to performance.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

A SWATH ship seakeeping performance prediction program, SWATM2, has been described. SWATM2 allows prediction of the performance of single or tandem strut SWATH ships in either regular or irregular seas. In irregular seas, either long- or short-crested spectral formulations may be employed.

It has been demonstrated that the results of use of SWATM2 correspond to results obtained from use of the two programs, MOT35 and MOT246, from which it was derived. A limited comparison with experimental data indicated that vertical plane motions are predicted satisfactorily, but that there are greater discrepancies between prediction and experiment for lateral motions. Fortunately, vertical plane motions are of most importance in the early design stages and SWATH ship lateral motions are generally of small enough magnitude to represent no serious risk to ship operation.

Nonetheless, future developments of SWATH seakeeping programs should address the improvement of lateral motions predictions. The addition of an active motion control fin modelling capability also would be valuable. Finally, SWATH box slamming experiments should be used to obtain more reliable form factor estimates than given herein.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The box slamming algorithms were incorporated in the program by Dr. R.W. Graham and F.R. Crummey.

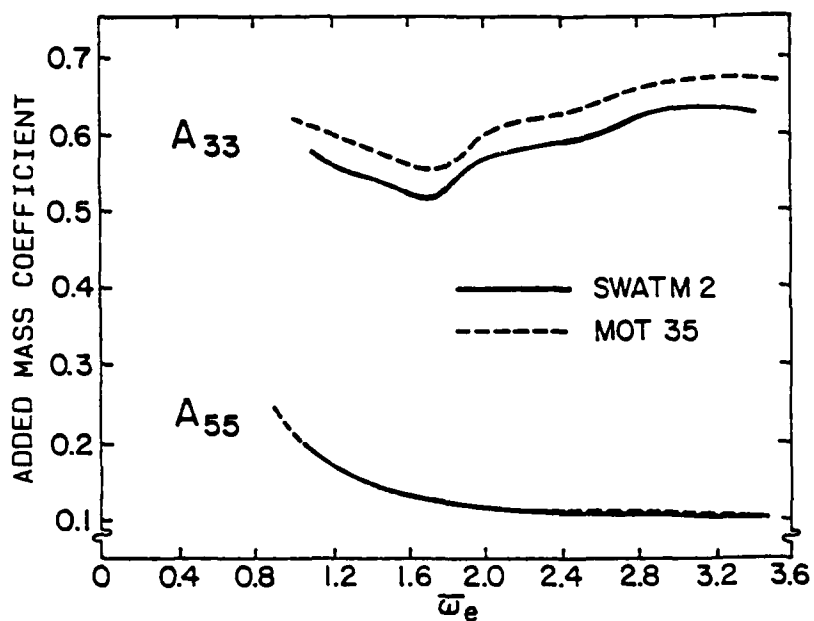


FIGURE 1: COMPARISON OF PITCH (A_{55}) AND HEAVE (A_{33}), ADDED MASS COEFFICIENT PREDICTIONS FROM SWATM2 AND MOT 35

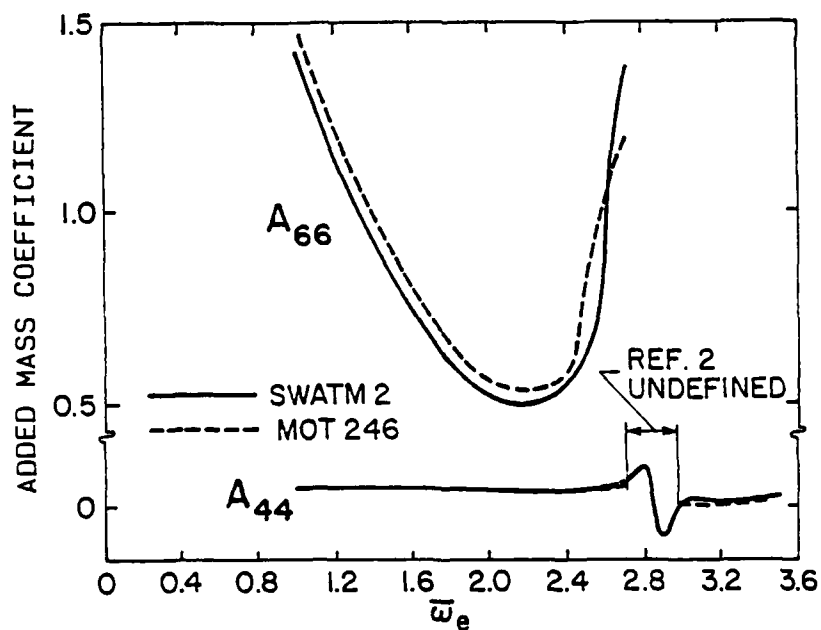


FIGURE 2: COMPARISON OF ROLL (A_{44}) AND YAW (A_{66}), ADDED MASS COEFFICIENT PREDICTIONS FROM SWATM2 AND MOT 246

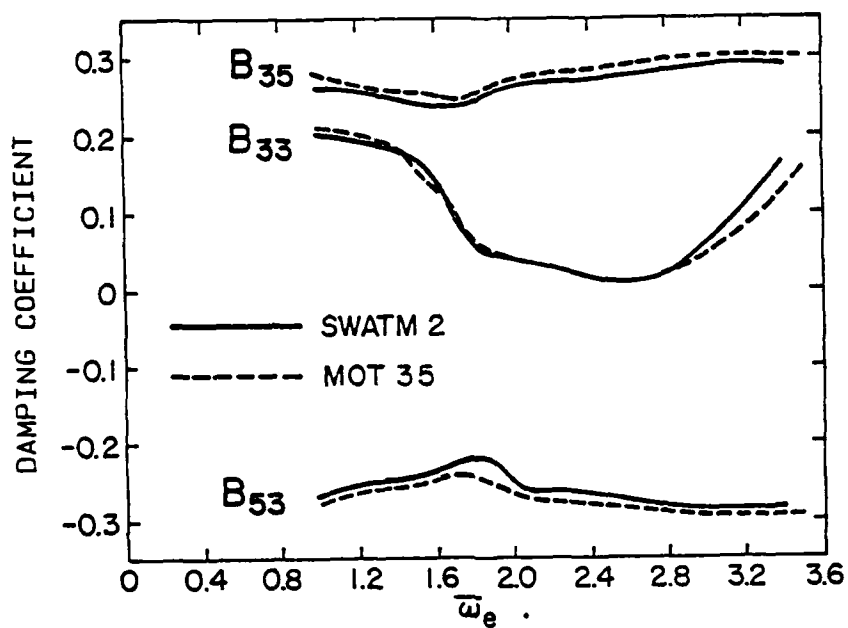


FIGURE 3: COMPARISON OF HEAVE (B_{33}), HEAVE-PITCH (B_{35}), AND PITCH-ROLL (B_{53}) DAMPING COEFFICIENT PREDICTIONS FROM SWATM2 AND MOT 35

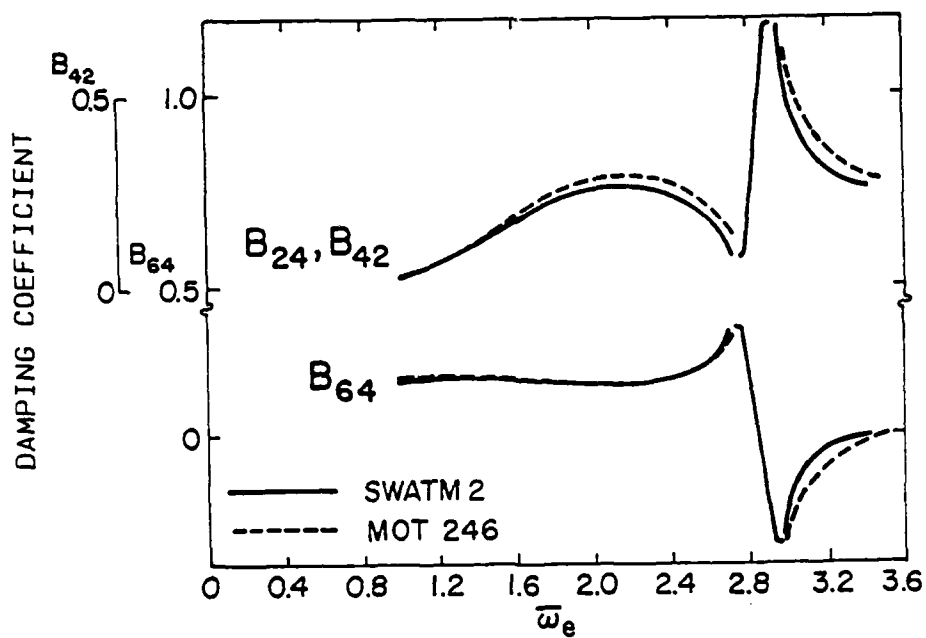


FIGURE 4: COMPARISON OF YAW-ROLL (B_{64}), SWAY-ROLL (B_{24}), AND ROLL SWAY (B_{42}) DAMPING COEFFICIENT PREDICTIONS FROM SWATM2 AND MOT 246

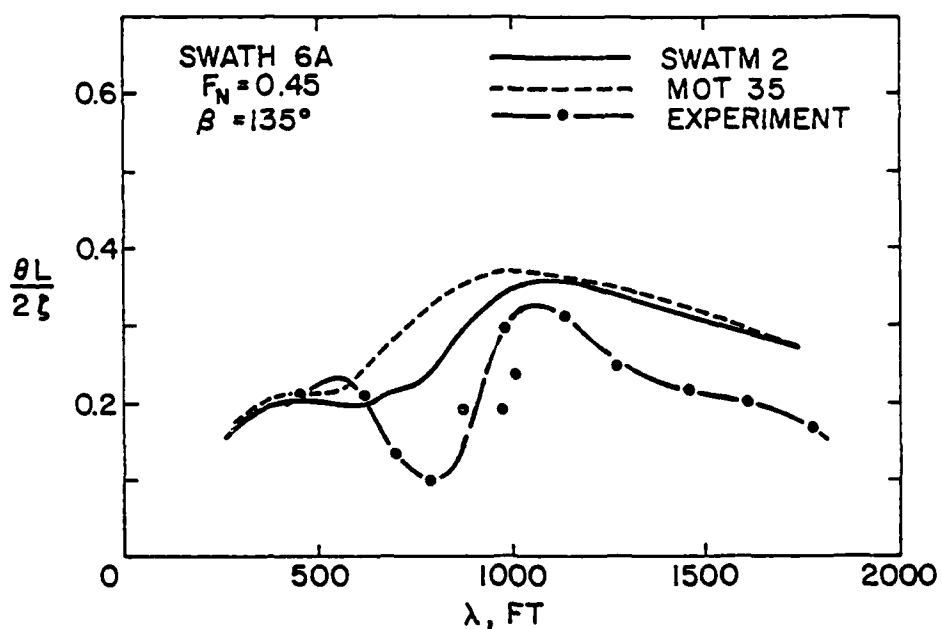


FIGURE 5: COMPARISON OF PITCH TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FROM SWATHM2 AND MOT 35 WITH EXPERIMENTS

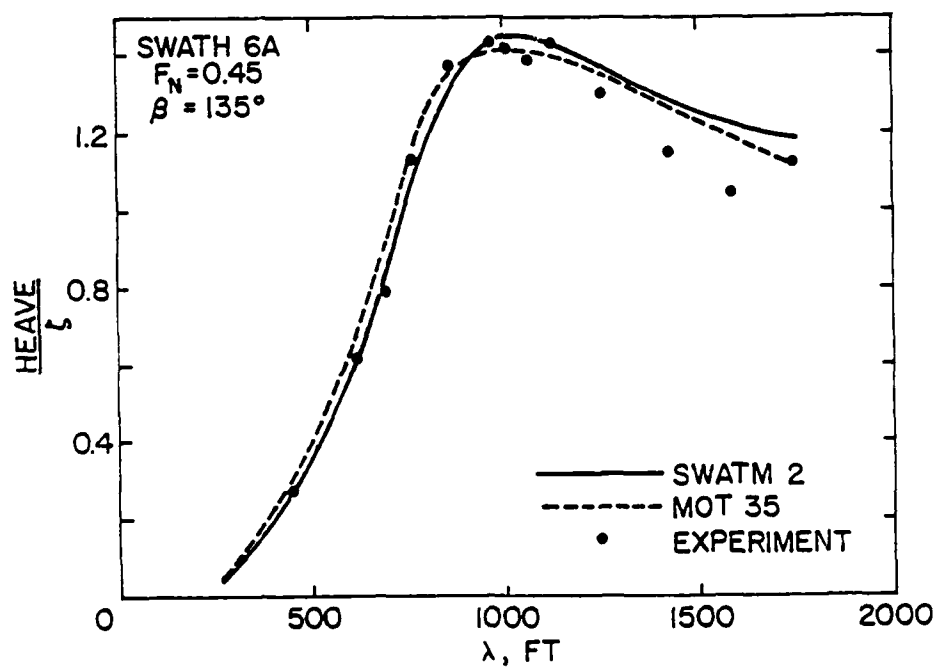


FIGURE 6: COMPARISON OF HEAVE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FROM SWATHM2 AND MOT 35 WITH EXPERIMENTS

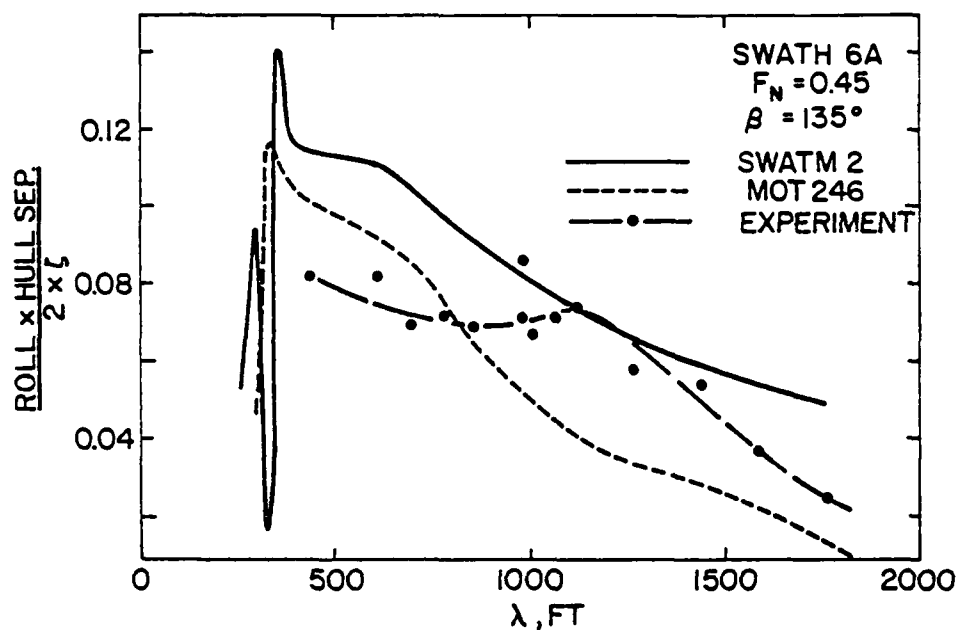


FIGURE 7: COMPARISON OF ROLL TRANSFER FROM SWATH2 AND MOT 246 WITH EXPERIMENTS

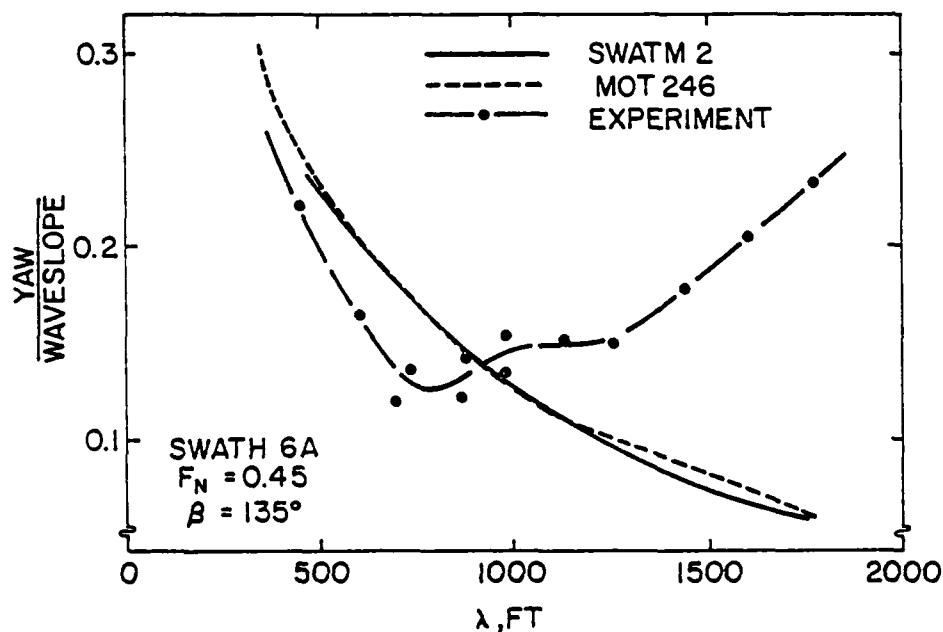


FIGURE 8: COMPARISON OF YAW TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FROM SWATH2 AND MOT 246 WITH EXPERIMENTS

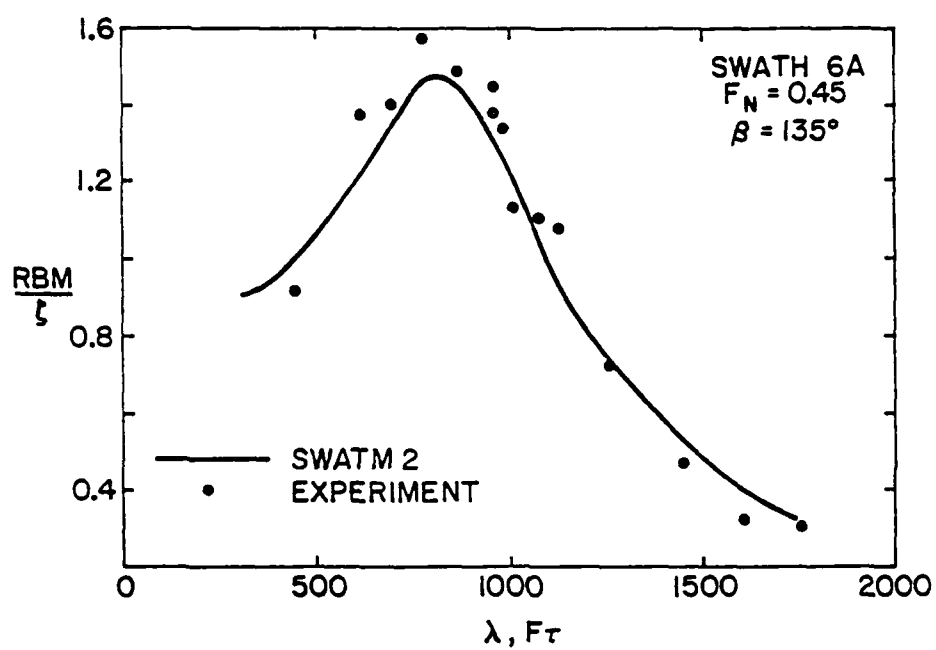


FIGURE 9: COMPARISON OF RELATIVE BOW MOTION TRANSFER FUNCTION FROM SWATH2 WITH EXPERIMENTS

APPENDIX A

LIST OF PROGRAM UNITS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
BRETS	calculates the Bretschneider two-parameter wave elevation spectrum
CFTRP	performs a quadratic interpolation
DAVID	returns the two-dimensional frequency-dependent velocity potential and its normal derivatives on the body due to a pulsating source of unit strength
FINIT	returns the logarithmic terms in the expression of a pulsating source of unit strength
FRANK	returns the added mass, damping, and complex amplitudes of exciting forces and moments for each specific hull section
GAUSS	solves a set of complex matrix equations using Gaussian elimination
PAGE	writes the heading and page number on each page of output
PGM1	returns the geometric and hydrostatic properties of the ship
PGM1B	returns absolute and relative motions, velocity, and acceleration as a result of the ship's motions in both regular and irregular seas
PGM2	returns the added mass and damping coefficients
PGM2B	returns the cross-flow viscous damping contributions to the damping coefficients and wave exciting forces
PRESS	returns the pressures on the cross-section contours
REGRES	calculates Gospodnetic-Miles quadratic regression spectrum
SEAOUT	returns the probabilities of deck wetness, keel emergence, and box impact in irregular seas and outputs irregular sea calculations
SHORT	returns root mean square motions in short-crested seas
SIMPUN	evaluates an integral of a nonequidistant function by Simpson's rule
SITTC	calculates the ITTC wave spectrum

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
SOLVE	sets up equations of motion and solves them by applying Cramer's rule to complex matrices
SPLINE	performs spline curve-fitting calculation used in short-crested sea calculations
SWATM2	main program: reads in input and, as a check, writes out input for verification; sets constants to be used in later calculations according to the system of units specified; initiates execution
TAN	returns the tangent of an angle
XMAX	returns the maximum value of a specified array
XMIN	returns the minimum value of a specified array

APPENDIX B

SWATM2 USER GUIDE

SWATM2 is structured for operation on a DEC-20 computer and may require modification for use on other machines. For example, the DEC-20 does not require initialization of arrays, unlike CDC computers.

The fundamental structure of SWATM2 is illustrated by the block diagram given in Figure B1. There are four main computational blocks:

- hydrostatic calculations;
- hull added mass, damping and exciting force calculations: done for each station over a sufficiently wide frequency range and stored in large arrays;
- frequency response calculations: computation of viscous damping terms, setting up of system matrix, solution of the equations of motion;
- irregular sea calculations: computation of root mean square values of pitch, heave, sway, roll, and yaw in specified seaway spectra.

The computer code for program SWATM2 consists of a main program plus a number of subroutines. The main program handles input and initiates execution while the subroutines are each called to perform appropriate calculations. A description of the computations performed by the individual program units is contained in Appendix A.

B.1 Input

Program input consists of an alphanumeric title and records of numerical data, the records being in free format. The program reads the input from the disk file SWATM2.DAT. A sample input is given in Appendix B.

Detailed descriptions of the input records are given below.

Record (1), 1 alphanumeric string (FORMAT 10A5)

TITLE alphanumeric title of any length up to a maximum of 100 characters.

Record (2), 6 integers

IFIN indicates whether or not the ship has fins.
 IFIN = 0 = > no fins
 IFIN = 1 = > fins present

NUN specifies the system of units used for input/output data.
 NUN = 1 = > British units
 NUN = 2 = > Metric units

ICO control integer for program output of added mass coefficients.
 ICO = 0 = > suppress output of added mass coefficients
 ICO = 1 = > allow output of added mass coefficients

IEQ control integer for program output of equations of motion solved, excited forces, and damping coefficients.
 IEQ = 0 = > suppress output of equations of motion solved, exciting forces, and damping coefficients
 IEQ = 1 = > allow output of equations of motion solved, exciting forces, and damping coefficients

IREG control integer for program output of regular wave responses.
 IREG = 0 = > suppress output of regular wave responses
 IREG = 1 = > allow output of regular wave responses

ICHECK control integer governing program execution with respect to verifying input data.
 ICHECK = 0 = > allow program to execute
 ICHECK = 1 = > suppress execution of program such that the output consists solely of input data. The purpose of this is to permit the user to verify the input data before the program is actually run.

Note: (1) If IFIN = 0, Records (11) and (12) are not read.

Record (3), 7 integers

NFR number of wave frequencies for which ship motions are to be calculated (rad/sec).
 maximum = 30

NBTA number of principal sea directions to be considered with respect to ship heading (degrees).
 maximum = 8

NFN number of Froude numbers for which motions are to be calculated.
 maximum = 4

NWE number of encounter frequencies for which the hull sectional potentials, added mass, and damping are calculated (rad/sec)
 maximum = 30

NSTR number of positions at which relative and absolute motions are to be computed for seakeeping calculations.
 maximum = 10

NOS number of stations for which hull/strut offset information is input.
 maximum = 30

NLOOP maximum number of iterations for determination of non-linear viscous damping effects. A value of 3 should be adequate.

Notes: (1) A principal sea direction is meant to be the principal direction of wave advance relative to the ship velocity vector.

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- (2) For each principal sea direction, the ship responses for regular and irregular seas are determined.
- (3) For a short-crested sea spectrum, the spreading function is centered about this angle. A curve-fitting routine (SPLINE) is used to allow motions to be computed over the range determined by the spreading function by interpolation. Thus, for irregular sea calculations, NBTA must be at least 3.
- (4) The tables of sectional potentials, added mass, and damping are generated, as a function of encounter frequency, before ship motions are computed. From these tables, particular values are interpolated as necessary, since a given wave frequency, sea direction, and ship speed will define the frequency of encounter. Thus, it is necessary to ensure that the tables adequately cover the required encounter frequency range.
- (5) The hull and submerged portion of the strut are represented by stations such that Station 0 occurs at the leading edge of the strut and Station 20 at the trailing edge of the strut. The distance between these stations, which is exactly EL, is divided into even intervals. The hull section forward of Station 0 is divided into evenly spaced stations having negative station numbers while the hull section aft of Station 20 is represented by evenly spaced stations having station numbers of value greater than 20.
- (6) One record (19) must be input for each of the NOS stations.

Record (4), 2 reals

WLMIN lowest value of wavelength non-dimensionalized by ship length.
 WLMAX highest value of wavelength non-dimensionalized by ship length.

Notes: (1) The frequency range for which ship motions are to be calculated is determined by the equation:

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi g}{\lambda} \text{ where } \omega \text{ has units rad/sec}$$

Thus, the lowest wave frequency for which ship motions are to be calculated will occur at WLMAX while the highest wave frequency will occur at WLMIN.

- (2) The increment in wave frequency between the minimum and maximum wave frequency is determined in the program by dividing the frequency range by the number of wave frequencies at which ship motions are to be calculated less one (NFR - 1).

- (3) Wave encounter frequencies are calculated for each ship speed, heading angle, and wave frequency. The range of wave encounter frequencies is computed by determining the minimum and maximum of all the encounter frequencies with the increment being determined by dividing the difference by the number of wave encounter frequencies less one for which the hull sectional potentials, added mass, and damping are to be calculated (NWE-1).

Record (5), NBTA reals

WANG(I) principle sea directions to be considered relative to the ship velocity vector (degrees). There must be NBTA values.

Note: (1) WANG(I) = 0° for following seas.
WANG(I) = 180° for head seas.

Record (6), NFN reals

FN(I) Froude numbers for which calculations are desired. There must be NFN values.

Note: (1) $F_n = CV / gEL$ where EL = strut length (station 0 to 20)
V = forward velocity of ship (knots)
C = conversion factor
if British units used: C = 1.689
if Metric units used: C = 0.5144

Record (7), 1 real

SD one-half the distance between the centerlines of the two hulls (i.e. one-half the hull spacing) (m or ft).

Record (8), NSTR reals

RBMST(I) station number of position I where calculations are to be done. There must be NSTR values.

Note: (1) The station numbering convention for RBMST(I) must be consistent with the numbering of the hull; i.e. Station 0.0 is at the leading edge of the strut and Station 20.0 is at the trailing edge of the strut.

Record (9), NSTR reals

RBMHT(I) vertical coordinate (z-coordinate) of position I relative to the calm waterline (m or ft). There must be NSTR values.

Note: (1) The value of RBMHT(I) must be given as the distance from the calm waterline to the point of interest (in the same dimensional unit as EL), with a positive sign indicating a point below. In the program, this vertical coordinate system is changed to become relative to CG.

Record (10), 7 reals

EL	strut length (i.e. distance between Station 0.0 and Station 20.0) (m or ft).
GYR	pitch and yaw radius of gyration (non-dimensionalized by EL).
GYRT	roll radius of gyration (non-dimensionalized by EL).
GCB	longitudinal center of bouyancy given in terms of station numbers as measured from Station 0.0.
VCG	vertical center of gravity referenced to the waterline, with a positive sign indicating below the waterline and a negative sign indicating above (m or ft).
GMT	transverse metacentric height (m or ft).
DEPCAT	vertical distance (a positive number) between waterline and maximum breadth point of hull (m or ft).

Notes: (1) The value of EL is used for non-dimensionalization in the program and should be used in defining the input variables GYR, GYRT, RN(I).

(2) By defining GCB = 0, GCB will be calculated in the program.

(3) By defining GMT = 0, GMT will be calculated in the program.

Records (11) and (12) are not to be input if IFIN = 0. Records (11) and (12) describe the geometry of the allowable arrangement of fins, one pair, A in Record 11, with the second pair, B, in Record 12.

Record (11), 8 reals

FAL	longitudinal distance from Station 0.0 to quarter chord of the fin (m or ft).
FAY	transverse distance between centerline of the ship and the centroid of the fin (m or ft).
DEPA	vertical distance between waterline and mean depth of the fin (m or ft).
CHRDA	chord of the fin (m or ft).
SPNA	geometric span of the fin (m or ft).
THKA	maximum thickness of the fin (m or ft).
CLFA	lift-curve slope of the fin (rad^{-1}).
XZFA	drag coefficient of the fin.

- Notes:
- (1) If the fin is full-span (i.e. spans the entire distance between hulls), then SPNA is defined as one-half that distance.
 - (2) XZFA may be approximated by 1.2, the value for a flat plate attached to a wall in a uniform flow normal to the plate.
 - (3) CLFA can be calculated as follows:

Lift Curve Slope for Fins¹¹

$$\text{CLFA} = \text{lift curve slope} = \frac{1.8\pi A_e}{1.8 + (A_e)^2 + 4} \text{ per radian}$$

$$\text{where } A_e = \frac{r_o - r^2/r_o^2}{\text{avg. chord}}$$

where r - radius of submerged hull cross-section at which the fin is attached.

r_o - is the transverse distance from the centre line of the hull to the tip of the fin.

A_e - effective aspect ratio.

Record (12), 8 reals

FBL
 FBY
 DEPB
 CHRDB
 SPNB
 THKB
 CLFB
 XZFB

- Notes:
- (1) These are the data for Fin B.
 - (2) The descriptions are the same as for the input of Record (11).

Record (13), 2 reals

XZFO hull cross-flow drag coefficient.
 XZVL hull viscous-lift coefficient.

- Note:
- (1) For a SWATH with circular hull cross sections, XZFO is defined as 0.5 and XZVL is defined as 0.07.

Record (14), 1 integer

ISPEC control integer specifying the seaway spectrum to be used for
 motion calculations in irregular seaways.

ISPEC = 0 => no irregular sea calculations desired

```
ISPEC = 1 => Quadratic regression spectrum
              (Gospodnetic-Miles)
```

ISPEC = 2 => Bretschneider two parameter spectrum

ISPEC = 3 => ITTC sea spectrum

```
ISPEC = 4 => seaway spectrum must be input
```

Notes: (1) If motions in irregular seas are not desired, set ISPEC = 0.

If ISPEC = 0, no Records (15) - (19) are read.

(2) If unique spectrum is desired (i.e. ISPEC = 4), the wave energy spectrum values ($S(\omega)$) must be read in for each corresponding wave frequency (ω). These are input as Record 16.

Records (15), (16), (17), (18), (19) are not input if ISPEC = 0

Record (15), 1 integer

NSEA number of seaways for which motions are to be computed maximum
 = 10.

Note: (1) For $NSEA > 0$, one record (18) is required for each seaway.

Record (16) is input only if ISPEC = 4.

Record (16), NFR reals

SW(N,I) wave energy value obtained from the unique sea spectrum corresponding to the ith wave frequency used in the program. There must be NER values.

Note: (1) Record (16) is repeated NSEA times, once for each seaway.

Record (17), 1 real

ANGLE spreading angle to be used in a short-crested sea spectrum analysis (degrees). If ANGLE \leq 0.0, no short-crested analysis is carried out.

Note: (1) If $ANGLE > 0.0$, a short-crested sea spectrum is considered by applying a spreading function about the principal sea direction, with motions computed over a range of angles, in 5° steps, from $WANG - ANGLE$ to $WANG + ANGLE$.

where WANG = principal sea direction (read from Record (5)).

ANGLE = specified spreading angle.

For example, by specifying WANG = 90° and ANGLE = 15°, a spreading function is applied to responses computed at sea directions of 75°, 80°, 85°, 90°, 95°, 100°, 105°. Naturally, as the value of ANGLE is increased, computation time will increase.

Record (18), 2 reals

HSW(I) significant wave height of seaway I (m or ft).
TSW(I) average wave period of seaway I (sec).
 ISPEC = 1: energy-averaged period of seaway I (sec)
 ISPEC = 2: modal wave period of seaway I (sec)
 ISPEC = 3: average zero-crossing period of seaway I (sec)
 ISPEC = 4: energy-averaged period of seaway I (sec)

Notes: (1) If guidance is required in selecting modal wave period, Table B1 provides the probability distribution of seastate parameters for the North Atlantic. Alternatively, standard TSW/HSW formulations may be used, such as the following:
 ISPEC = 1, 2, 4 => $TSW = 6.17 + 5(HSW/g)^{1/2}$
 ISPEC = 3 => $TSW = 1.96 HSW^{1/2}$

(2) For the ITTC spectrum only, the following relationships may be used:

$$\begin{aligned}T_0 &= 1.406 T_Z \\T_1 &= 1.087 T_Z \\T_0 &= 1.166 T_{-1}\end{aligned}$$

(3) Record (18) is repeated NSEA times, once for each seaway.

Record (19), 3 reals

FREEB(I) freeboard at position I (m or ft).
BXCL(I) box clearance at position I (m or ft).
FFACT (I) box slam pressure form factor at position I.

Note: (1) Record (19) is repeated NSTR times, once for each desired position.
 (2) The default value of form factor, k= 20.0, is set if FFACT(I) = 0.0

Record (20), 1 real, 2 integers

ST(I) station number of the Ith displacement station of the ship.
MN(I) number of offset points used to describe the Ith station.
 $\underline{K} \leq NM(I) \leq 20$.

MPS(I) indicates location of parallel middle body.
 MPS(I) = 2 => first station of parallel middle body
 MPS(I) = 1 => each station, following the first station of parallel middle body, that is part of the parallel middle body
 MPS(I) = 0 => station is not part of the parallel middle body

- Notes:
- (1) The stations corresponding to ST(1), ST(I) = 0., ST(I) = 10., ST(I) = 20., and ST(NOS) must be given.
 - (2) ST(I) = 0. is located at the leading edge of the strut while ST(I) = 20. is located at the trailing edge of the strut. Thus, the distance between ST(I) = 0. and ST(I) = 20. corresponds to the distance EL (i.e. the strut length). The value of ST(I) will be negative if the station is forward of Station 0 and greater than 20.0 if the station is aft of Station 20.
 - (3) The stations should be evenly spaced between Station 0 and Station 20. The stations at the nose (forward of Station 0) and at the tail (aft of Station 20) need not have the same spacing as between Station 0 and Station 20. They should be given as, at least, pairs of even intervals.
 - (4) MPS(I) is used to avoid costly repetition of the calculation of added mass and damping coefficients.
 - (5) Record (20) is repeated NOS times, once for each station.

Record (21), NM reals

X(I,J) values of the X-coordinates of the offsets of the immersed cross-sectional contour (i.e. horizontal offsets) at Station (I) (m or ft).
 $1 \leq I \leq \text{NOS}$
 $1 \leq J \leq \text{NM}$

Record (22), NM reals

Y(I,J) values of the Y-coordinates of the points corresponding to X(I,J) (i.e. vertical offsets of Station (I)) (m or ft). Refer to Figures B2 to B4 in reading the following notes.
 $1 \leq I \leq \text{NOS}$
 $1 \leq J \leq \text{NM}$

- Notes:
- (1) The origin of the X-Y coordinate system is at the point of maximum draft at the longitudinal centerplane of one hull.
 - (2) The vertical offsets are input as heights above the hull baseline.

- (3) All offsets must be input in a counter-clockwise direction. There are basically three different transverse section configurations: (1) completely submerged hull cross-section; (2) hull cross-section with attached strut; and (3) hull cross-section with overhanging strut.

Configuration 1: Completely submerged hull cross-section (no strut present). The first offset point must be at the intersection of the longitudinal plane of symmetry of the hull with the station contour closest to the surface (i.e. at the point where the y-coordinate is maximum). The last offset point must also be this point in order to close out the curve.

Configuration 2: Hull cross-section with attached strut. The first offset point must be at the intersection of the station contour at starboard with the design waterline, while the last offset point must be at the intersection of the design waterline with the station contour at port. Note that the program will close out the curve so that the areas can be determined.

Configuration 3: Hull cross-section with overhanging strut (i.e. strut not attached to the hull at the station). The first offset point must be at the intersection of the overhanging strut contour at starboard with the design waterline. Offsets are then read in counter-clockwise around the strut contour until it intersects with the longitudinal centerplane of the strut. Next, offsets are input down the longitudinal centerplane until it intersects with the hull contour. Offsets are then input counter-clockwise around the hull contour until the first offset on the hull is reached again. Next, offsets are read up the longitudinal centerplane (i.e. the same points as before) until it intersects with the overhanging strut contour. Finally, the strut offsets are input counter-clockwise around the strut up to the point where it intersects the design waterline on port. This is the last offset point.

Refer to Figure 2 and to Section 5.

- (4) Records (21) and (22) are repeated NOS times once for each station. Note that all the x-coordinates for Station (I) are input followed by all the corresponding y-coordinates for Station (I); that is, the offsets are not read in coordinate pairs.

B.2 Output

This section describes the output in order of appearance on the printout. This may be compared with the sample output given in Appendix C.

- (a) Input data. First, information is given regarding input records (1) to (20). Following this, the hull offsets are listed according to each station. These input data are printed for checking purposes.
- (b) Hydrostatic calculations. Beam, draft, area coefficient, and critical encounter frequency are given for each station followed by the hydrostatic data for one hull. These data include the ship's strut length, beam and draft at midships, displacement, block coefficient, longitudinal and vertical center of buoyancy, longitudinal center of flotation, radius of gyration, and the transverse metacentric height. Also calculated and displayed here are the heave/pitch restoring coefficients, the moment of inertia, and the projected area of the submerged hull.
- (c) Regular Wave Calculations. This portion of the output begins with a reference table which describes scaling factors used by the program. If the control variable ICO is set equal to 1, the added mass coefficients are listed along with the corresponding encounter frequencies. For each specified ship speed (i.e. Froude number), the appropriate table of added mass coefficients is output. This output may be suppressed by setting ICO = 0. If the control variable IEQ is set equal to 1, the equations of motion solved are given for each ship speed and heading angle. This is followed by the damping coefficients and then the exciting forces, moments and phases for each ship speed and heading angle. Also listed are wave frequency, encounter frequency, and the ratios ship length divided by wavelength and the inverse, wavelength divided by ship length. This allows the user greater flexibility in choosing the appropriate base values for making plots. This section of output may be suppressed by setting IEQ = 0. If the control variable IREG is set equal to 1, the regular frequency responses (i.e. motion amplitudes and phases) are output for each ship speed and wave heading angle. Again, the same selection of base values are given to facilitate comparisons. Also output are the relative and absolute displacements, velocities, and accelerations at a specified height above the waterline for each desired station along the ship. This is repeated for each ship speed and for each heading angle. By setting IREG = 0, the output of the regular responses is suppressed.
- (d) Irregular Sea Calculations. The remainder of the output presents the results of irregular sea calculations. For each of the seaways specified and for each ship speed and principal heading angle, seakeeping data are given for unidirectional and short-crested seas. First, RMS values of ship translational

and rotational motions are given; specifically sway acceleration, heave displacement and acceleration, roll, pitch, and yaw. Next are listed the results of seakeeping calculations for each specified position along the ship at a particular height above the waterline. These include

- RMS absolute heave motion, velocity, and acceleration;
- RMS relative heave motion and velocity;
- vibration ride quality index;
- probability of deck wetness and number of deck wetnesses per hour;
- probability of keel emergence and number of keel emergences per hour;
- probability of box impact and number of box impacts per hour.
- most probable slam pressure in a 20 hour period of operation.
- extreme slam pressure with 1 percent probability of exceedence in a 20 hour period of operation.

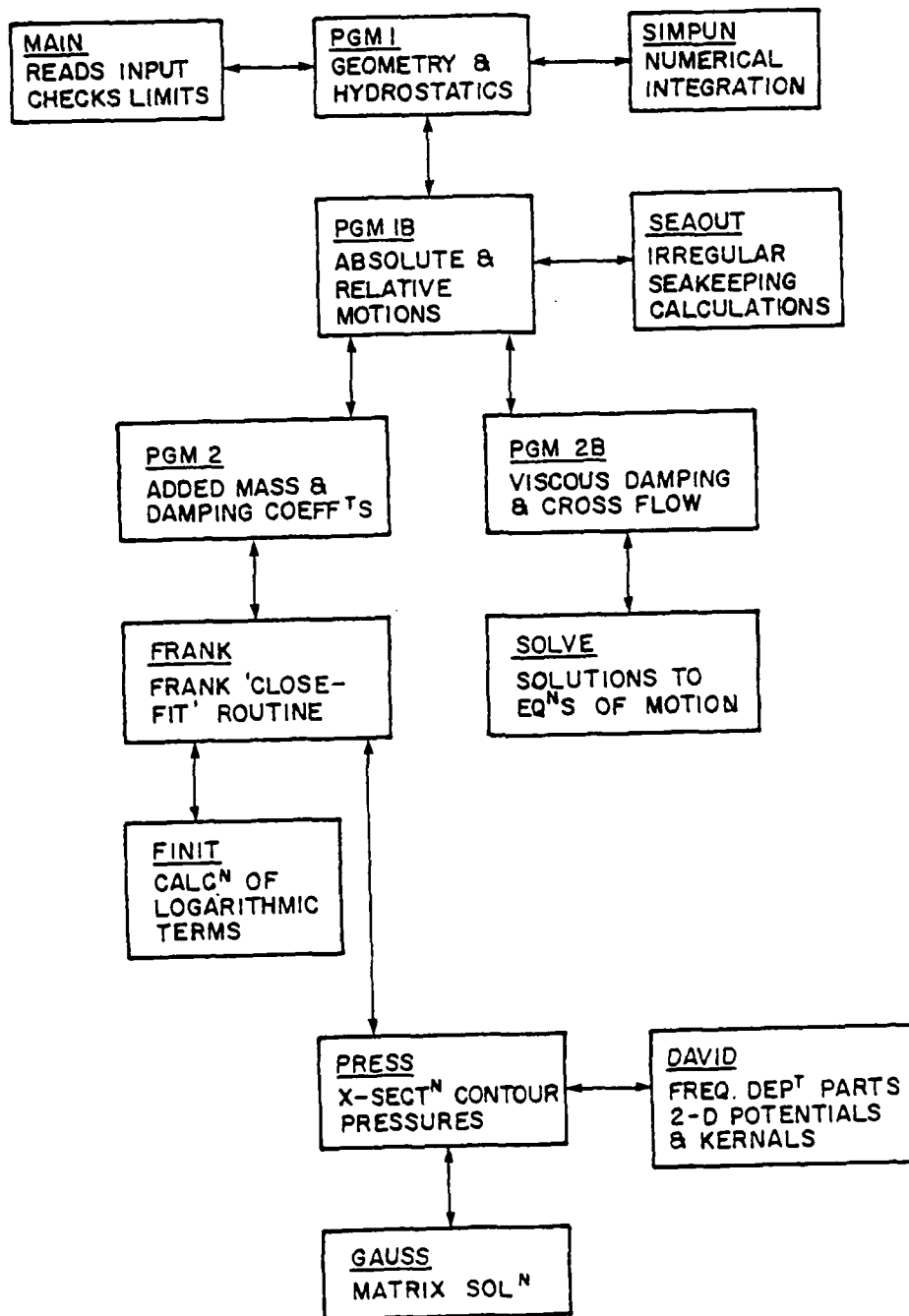


FIGURE B1: SWATM2 BLOCK DIAGRAM

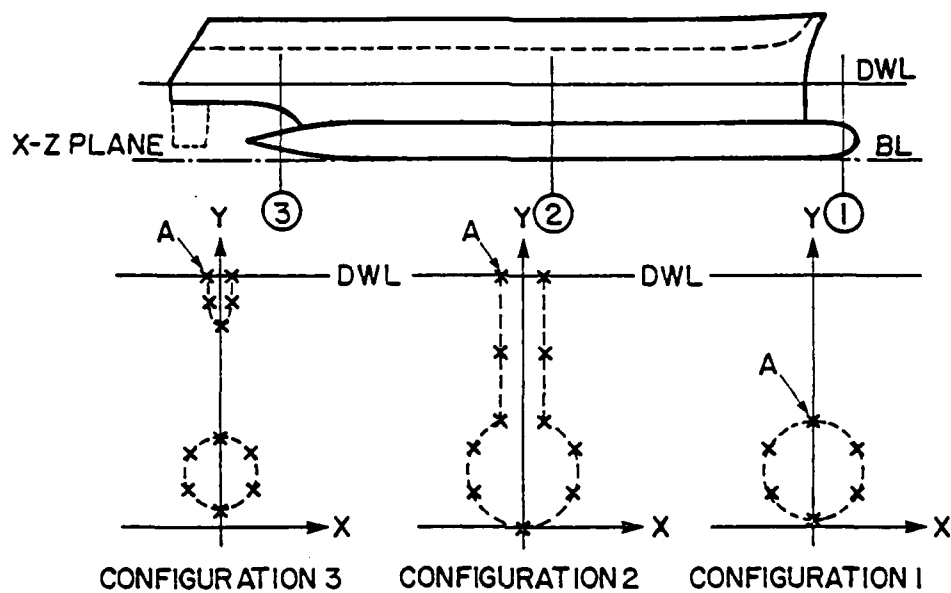


FIGURE B2: SWATM2 OFFSET DESCRIPTION

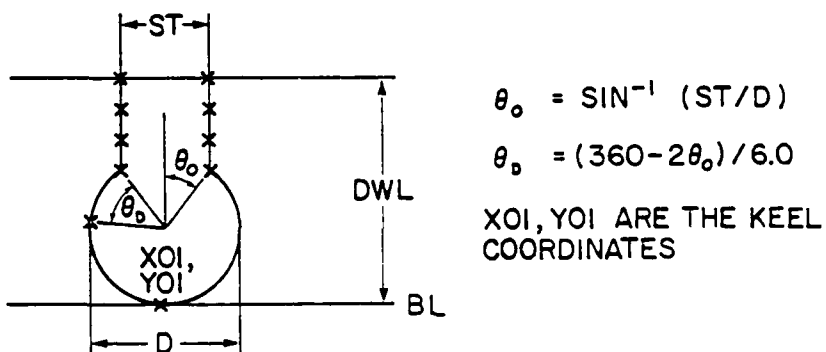


FIGURE B3: OFFSET TRIGONOMETRIC RELATIONSHIPS

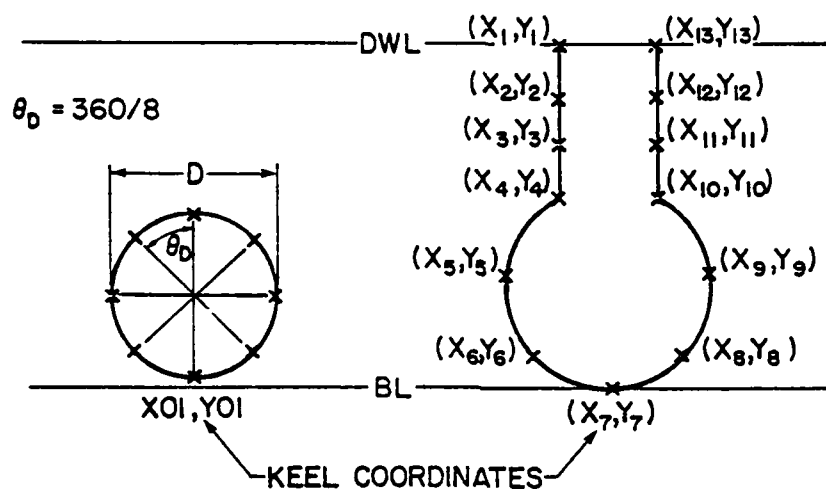


FIGURE B4: ARRANGEMENT OF OFFSET COORDINATES

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE INPUT FOR SWATH 2

This input represents SWATH 6A in bow seas. For directional seas, it is necessary to specify a range of unidirectional headings, typically 0 to 180 degrees in steps of 30 degrees. This has not been done here to save space.

SWATH 6A REGULAR WAVE TEST CASE

1	1	1	1	1	0				
25	1	1	25	1	22	3			
1.5	10.0								
135.									
0.4537									
37.5									
10.27278									
7.330									
172.3	0.315	0.223	0.0	7.44	15.00	19.17			
40.44	25.75	19.17	8.5	10.2	1.28	4.38	1.2		
188.12	23.55	19.17	14.7	17.6	2.2	3.43	1.2		
0.5	0.07								
0									
-2.4	9	0							
-1.6	9	0							
-0.8	9	0							
0.0	9	0							
1.0	15	0							
2.0	15	0							
3.0	15	0							
4.0	15	0							
6.0	15	2							
8.0	15	1							
10.0	15	1							
12.0	15	1							
14.0	15	1							
16.0	15	0							
17.0	15	0							
18.0	15	0							
19.0	15	0							
20.0	9	0							
21.5	9	0							
23.0	9	0							
23.8	9	0							
24.6	9	0							

0.	-3.44	-4.87	-3.44	0.	3.44	4.87	3.44
0.							
12.37	10.94	7.50	4.06	2.63	4.06	7.50	10.94
12.37							
0.	-4.23	-5.98	-4.23	0.	4.23	5.98	4.23
0.							
13.48	11.73	7.50	3.27	1.52	3.27	7.50	11.73
13.48							
0.	-4.70	-6.65	-4.70	0.	4.70	6.65	4.70
0.							
14.15	12.20	7.50	2.80	0.85	2.80	7.50	12.20
14.15							
0.	-5.06	-7.16	-5.06	0.	5.06	7.16	5.06
0.							
14.66	12.56	7.50	2.44	0.34	2.44	7.50	12.56
14.66							
-1.06	-1.06	-1.06	-1.06	-4.89	-7.47	-5.28	0.
5.28	7.47	4.89	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	
26.67	22.74	18.82	14.89	13.14	7.50	2.22	0.03
2.22	7.50	13.14	14.89	18.82	22.74	26.67	
-2.17	-2.17	-2.17	-2.17	-4.47	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	4.47	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	
26.67	22.67	18.68	14.68	13.52	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.52	14.68	18.68	22.67	26.67	
-3.01	-3.01	-3.01	-3.01	-4.11	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	4.11	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	
26.67	22.57	18.47	14.37	13.78	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.78	14.37	18.47	22.57	26.67	
-3.41	-3.41	-3.41	-3.41	-3.92	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.92	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	
26.67	22.51	18.34	14.18	13.90	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.90	14.18	18.34	22.51	26.67	
-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.81	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.81	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	
26.67	22.47	18.27	14.07	13.96	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.96	14.07	18.27	22.47	26.67	
-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.81	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.81	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	
26.67	22.47	18.27	14.07	13.96	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.96	14.07	18.27	22.47	26.67	
-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.81	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.81	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	
26.67	22.47	18.27	14.07	13.96	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.96	14.07	18.27	22.47	26.67	
-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.81	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.81	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	
26.67	22.47	18.27	14.07	13.96	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.96	14.07	18.27	22.47	26.67	
-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.63	-3.81	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.81	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	
26.67	22.47	18.27	14.07	13.96	7.50	2.20	0.

2.20	7.50	13.96	14.07	18.27	22.47	26.67	
-3.48	-3.48	-3.48	-3.48	-3.88	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	3.88	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	
26.67	22.49	18.32	14.14	13.92	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.92	14.14	18.32	22.49	26.67	
-3.12	-3.12	-3.12	-3.12	-4.05	-7.50	-5.30	0.
5.30	7.50	4.05	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	
26.67	22.55	18.43	14.32	13.81	7.50	2.20	0.
2.20	7.50	13.81	14.32	18.43	22.55	22.67	
-2.43	-2.43	-2.43	-2.43	-4.31	-7.42	-5.25	0.
5.25	7.42	4.31	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	
26.67	22.62	18.57	14.52	13.55	7.50	2.25	0.08
2.25	7.50	13.55	14.52	18.57	22.62	26.67	
-1.43	-1.43	-1.43	-1.43	-4.56	-7.21	-5.10	0.
5.10	7.21	4.56	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	
26.67	22.63	18.60	14.56	13.08	7.50	2.40	0.29
2.40	7.50	13.08	14.56	18.60	22.63	26.67	
0.	-4.81	-6.80	-4.81	0.	4.81	6.80	4.81
0.							
14.30	12.31	7.50	2.69	0.70	2.69	7.50	12.31
14.30							
0.	-4.22	-5.97	-4.22	0.	4.22	5.97	4.22
0.							
13.47	11.72	7.50	3.28	1.53	3.28	7.50	11.72
13.47							
0.	-3.33	-4.71	-3.33	0.	3.33	4.71	3.33
0.							
12.21	10.83	7.50	4.17	2.79	4.17	7.50	10.83
12.21							
0.	-2.32	-3.28	-2.32	0.	2.32	3.28	2.32
0.							
10.78	9.82	7.50	5.18	4.22	5.18	7.50	9.82
10.78							
0.	-1.06	-1.50	-1.06	0.	1.06	1.50	1.06
0.							
9.00	8.56	7.50	6.44	6.00	6.44	7.50	8.56
9.00							

@

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE OUTPUT FOR SWATM2

This output was generated using the input file in Appendix C, on a DEC 20-60 computer.

THE FOLLOWING

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SWATH SHIP MOTIONS OF SWATH 6A IRREGULAR WAVE TEST CASE

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				STATION	10.0000				
-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.8100	-7.5000	-5.3000	0.0000	5.3000	7.5000
3.8100	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300					
26.6700	22.4700	18.2700	14.0700	13.9600	7.5000	2.2000	0.0000	2.2000	7.5000
13.9600	14.0700	18.2700	22.4700	26.6700					
				STATION	12.0000				
-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.8100	-7.5000	-5.3000	0.0000	5.3000	7.5000
3.8100	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300					
26.6700	22.4700	18.2700	14.0700	13.9600	7.5000	2.2000	0.0000	2.2000	7.5000
13.9600	14.0700	18.2700	22.4700	26.6700					
				STATION	14.0000				
-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.6300	-3.8100	-7.5000	-5.3000	0.0000	5.3000	7.5000
3.8100	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300					
26.6700	22.4700	18.2700	14.0700	13.9600	7.5000	2.2000	0.0000	2.2000	7.5000
13.9600	14.0700	18.2700	22.4700	26.6700					
				STATION	16.0000				
-3.4800	-3.4800	-3.4800	-3.4800	-3.8800	-7.5000	-5.3000	0.0000	5.3000	7.5000
3.8800	3.4800	3.4800	3.4800	3.4800					
26.6700	22.4900	18.3200	14.1400	13.9200	7.5000	2.2000	0.0000	2.2000	7.5000
13.9200	14.1400	18.3200	22.4900	26.6700					
				STATION	17.0000				
-3.1200	-3.1200	-3.1200	-3.1200	-4.0500	-7.5000	-5.3000	0.0000	5.3000	7.5000
4.0500	3.1200	3.1200	3.1200	3.1200					
26.6700	22.5500	18.4300	14.3200	13.8100	7.5000	2.2000	0.0000	2.2000	7.5000
13.8100	14.3200	18.4300	22.5500	22.6700					
				STATION	18.0000				
-2.4300	-2.4300	-2.4300	-2.4300	-4.3100	-7.4200	-5.2500	0.0000	5.2500	7.4200
4.3100	2.4300	2.4300	2.4300	2.4300					
26.6700	22.6200	18.5700	14.5200	13.5500	7.5000	2.2500	0.0800	2.2500	7.5000
13.5500	14.5200	18.5700	22.6200	26.6700					
				STATION	19.0000				
-1.4300	-1.4300	-1.4300	-1.4300	-4.5600	-7.2100	-5.1000	0.0000	5.1000	7.2100
4.5600	1.4300	1.4300	1.4300	1.4300					
26.6700	22.6300	18.6000	14.5600	13.0800	7.5000	2.4000	0.2900	2.4000	7.5000
13.0800	14.5600	18.6000	22.6300	26.6700					
				STATION	20.0000				
0.0000	-4.8100	-6.8000	-4.8100	0.0000	4.8100	6.8000	4.8100	0.0000	
14.3000	12.3100	7.5000	2.6900	0.7000	2.6900	7.5000	12.3100	14.3000	
				STATION	21.5000				
0.0000	-4.2200	-5.9700	-4.2200	0.0000	4.2200	5.9700	4.2200	0.0000	
13.4700	11.7200	7.5000	3.2800	1.5300	3.2800	7.5000	11.7200	13.4700	
				STATION	23.0000				
0.0000	-3.3300	-4.7100	-3.3300	0.0000	3.3300	4.7100	3.3300	0.0000	
12.2100	10.8300	7.5000	4.1700	2.7900	4.1700	7.5000	10.8300	12.2100	

SWATH SHIP MOTIONS OF SWATH 6A IRREGULAR WAVE TEST CASE

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				STATION	23.8000				
0.0000	-2.3200	-3.2800	-2.3200	0.0000	2.3200	3.2800	2.3200	0.0000	
10.7900	9.8200	7.5000	5.1800	4.2200	5.1800	7.5000	9.8200	10.7800	
				STATION	24.6000				
0.0000	-1.0600	-1.5000	-1.0600	0.0000	1.0600	1.5000	1.0600	0.0000	
9.0000	8.5600	7.5000	6.4400	6.0000	6.4400	7.5000	8.5600	9.0000	

STATION	BEAM	DRAFT	AREA	COEFFICIENT
-2.4000	0.0000	9.7400	0.8316	
-1.6000	0.0000	11.9600	0.8339	
-0.8000	0.0000	13.3000	0.8326	
0.0000	0.0000	14.3200	0.8324	
1.0000	2.1200	26.6400	3.5199	
2.0000	4.3400	26.6700	1.9624	
3.0000	6.0200	26.6700	1.5386	
4.0000	8.8200	26.6700	1.3572	
5.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
6.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
7.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
8.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
9.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
10.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
11.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
12.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
13.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
14.0000	7.2600	26.6700	1.3532	
15.0000	6.9600	26.6700	1.3919	
16.0000	6.2400	26.6700	1.4238	
17.0000	4.8600	26.5900	1.7806	
18.0000	2.8600	26.3800	2.6034	
19.0000	0.0000	13.6000	0.8339	
20.0000	0.0000	11.9400	0.8328	
21.0000	0.0000	9.4200	0.8331	
22.0000	0.0000	6.5600	0.8338	
23.0000	0.0000	3.0000	0.8323	

CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION -2.4000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION -1.6000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION -0.8000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 0.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 1.0000 = 15.9790
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 2.0000 = 11.1679
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 3.0000 = 9.4824
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 4.0000 = 8.9089
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 5.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 6.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 7.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 8.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 9.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 10.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 11.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 12.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 13.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 14.0000 = 8.6347
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 15.0000 = 8.8189
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 16.0000 = 9.3138
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 17.0000 = 10.5536
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 18.0000 = 13.7573
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 19.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 20.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 21.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 22.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 23.0000 = 0.0000
 CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. FOR STATION 24.0000 = 0.0000

MINIMUM CRITICAL ENC. FREQ. = 0.0000 DUE TO STATION 24.0000

DATA FOR ONE NULL

LENGTH BETWEEN PERPENDICULARS = 172.30000 FEET
 BEAM AT MIDSHIP = 7.26000 FEET
 DRAFT AT MIDSHIP = 26.67000 FEET
 DISPLACEMENT = 1347.067 LONG TONS
 BLOCK COEFFICIENT = 1.44947
 LONGITUDINAL CENTER OF BUOYANCY = 88.26141 FEET AFT OF F.P.
 LONGITUDINAL CENTER OF BUOYANCY = 10.24509 STATIONS LEADING EDGE OF STRUT
 LONGITUDINAL CENTER OF FLotation = 86.77538 FEET AFT OF F.P.
 LONGITUDINAL CENTER OF FLotation = 10.07259 STATIONS LEADING EDGE OF STRUT
 VERTICAL CENTER OF BUOYANCY = 16.03670 FEET FROM THE DESIGNED LOAD WATERLINE
 RADIUS OF GYRATION/L.B.P. = 0.31500
 TRANSVERSE METACENTRIC HEIGHT = 15.00000 FEET
 BEAM/DRAFT = 0.27222
 LENGTH/BEAM = 23.73278

THE HEAVE-HEAVE RESTORING COEFFICIENT IS 3.66354
 THE HEAVE-PITCH RESTORING COEFFICIENT IS -0.03160
 THE PITCH-PITCH RESTORING COEFFICIENT IS 0.16751

PROJECTED AREA OF THE SUBMERGED HULL/L**2 = 0.108621E+00
 MOMENT/L**3 = 0.166009E-02 MOMENT OF INERTIA/L**4 = 0.140022E-01

HULL SEPARATION/BEAM = 9.3306

DYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS OF THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION

A22 AND A33 ARE SCALED BY η .
 A24, A26, A62, A35, AND A53 ARE SCALED BY $\eta^2 L$.
 A44, A46, A64, A66, AND A55 ARE SCALED BY $\eta^2 L^3$.
 B22 AND B33 ARE SCALED BY $\eta^2 \sqrt{G/L}$.
 B24, B26, B62, B35, AND B53 ARE SCALED BY $\eta^2 \sqrt{G/L}$.
 B44, B46, B64, B66, AND B55 ARE SCALED BY $\eta^2 L \sqrt{G/L}$.
 (B44* IS B44 EXCLUDING CROSS-FLOW DRAG CONTRIBUTIONS.)

EXCITING FORCE, MOMENTS AND PHASES

THE SWAY FORCE IS SCALED BY $\eta G^2 A$.
 THE ROLL AND YAW MOMENTS ARE SCALED BY $\eta G^2 A$.
 (*MOMENT DENOTES THE MOMENT SCALED BY $\eta G^2 A$ (WAVE NUMBER).)
 THE FORCE AMPLITUDE IS SCALED BY THE HEAVE RESTORING FORCE
 $C33 = \rho \eta G^2 A$ (WATERPLANE AREA).
 THE MOMENT AMPLITUDE IS SCALED BY THE PITCH RESTORING MOMENT
 $C55 = \rho \eta G^2 A$ (MOMENT OF INERTIA OF WATERPLANE)/L.
 (*MOMENT DENOTES THE MOMENT AMPLITUDE SCALED BY L (WAVE NUMBER)*C55.)

MOTION AMPLITUDES AND PHASES

THE SWAY AMPLITUDE AND THE HEAVE AMPLITUDE ARE SCALED BY A.
 THE ROLL AMPLITUDE IS SCALED BY $2^*A/B$.
 THE YAW AMPLITUDE AND THE PITCH AMPLITUDE ARE SCALED BY $2^*A/L$.
 (*ROLL DENOTES ROLL AMPLITUDE SCALED BY A (WAVE NUMBER).)
 (*YAW DENOTES YAW AMPLITUDE SCALED BY A (WAVE NUMBER).)
 (*PITCH DENOTES PITCH AMPLITUDE SCALED BY A (WAVE NUMBER).)

η IS THE DISPLACED MASS.

G IS THE ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY.

L IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN PERPENDICULARS.

A IS THE WAVE AMPLITUDE.

B IS THE TOTAL HULL SEPARATION.

ρ IS THE WATER DENSITY.

V IS THE FORWARD SPEED = (FORWARD SPEED)/ $\sqrt{G/L}$.

β IS THE WAVEHEADING ANGLE IN DEGREES.

($\beta = 180.0$ FOR HEAD SEAS.)

ω IS THE ENCOUNTER FREQUENCY NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY $\sqrt{G/L}$.

THE HULL SEPARATION/BEAM RATIO IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN

THE HULLS DIVIDED BY THE BEAM OF ONE HULL.

THE PHASE ANGLE IS MEASURED IN DEGREES WITH RESPECT TO THE WAVE AT CG.

$L/LAM = L/(WAVE LENGTH)$.

BARE HULL POTENTIAL FLOW ADDED MASS AND DAMPING COEFFICIENTS

$VN = .454$

OMEGA	A33	A35	A53	A55	B33	B35	B53	B55
0.9942	0.428175	-0.092825	0.091015	0.176001	0.200272	0.193394	-0.195132	0.052716
1.0941	0.419735	-0.075889	0.074362	0.158337	0.198207	0.189627	-0.191240	0.045408
1.1939	0.413678	-0.062306	0.060964	0.145709	0.193647	0.186921	-0.188450	0.039636
1.2938	0.409256	-0.051374	0.050164	0.135931	0.187304	0.184913	-0.186446	0.035126
1.3936	0.405649	-0.042481	0.041423	0.128164	0.179585	0.183209	-0.184477	0.031610
1.4935	0.401920	-0.034912	0.034150	0.121687	0.169756	0.181380	-0.183322	0.028704
1.5933	0.397144	-0.027367	0.027218	0.116906	0.152709	0.179086	-0.181283	0.025558
1.6931	0.393021	-0.021733	0.021797	0.111181	0.1311629	0.177408	-0.179219	0.022419
1.7930	0.398735	-0.007181	0.007503	0.108368	0.052024	0.180466	-0.181146	0.013637
1.8928	0.408230	-0.004693	0.003779	0.106480	0.131614	0.185369	-0.185059	0.011535
1.9927	0.412909	-0.004777	0.003007	0.104333	0.034064	0.187558	-0.187115	0.010932
2.0925	0.375363	-0.000870	0.005859	0.111430	0.032469	0.261204	-0.260881	0.009679
2.1924	0.580977	-0.000194	0.004938	0.109908	0.027181	0.263623	-0.263556	0.007757
2.2922	0.586792	0.000553	0.004006	0.108481	0.019998	0.266075	-0.266380	0.005518
2.3920	0.593342	0.001198	0.003235	0.107665	0.012842	0.268805	-0.269593	0.003380
2.4919	0.600662	0.001635	0.002734	0.107398	0.007517	0.271839	-0.273202	0.001808
2.5917	0.634256	-0.002165	-0.001399	0.099969	0.005671	0.196025	-0.198019	0.001240
2.6916	-0.423950	-0.022039	-0.020951	0.064488	0.008686	-0.193659	0.191034	0.002137
2.7914	-0.108687	-0.015429	-0.013390	0.079632	0.017508	-0.030905	0.047718	0.004718
2.8913	0.118933	-0.011034	-0.007513	0.089554	0.032474	0.052157	-0.055763	0.009107
2.9911	0.169744	-0.010822	-0.005428	0.091984	0.051146	0.075106	-0.074920	0.015143
3.0909	0.291501	-0.009042	-0.001549	0.096204	0.078465	0.130372	-0.134134	0.022594
3.1908	0.769419	0.000899	0.010383	0.111309	0.106407	0.347364	-0.350808	0.030769
3.2906	0.955689	0.004316	0.015592	0.115364	0.134562	0.432154	-0.435038	0.034973
3.3905	0.630836	-0.003732	0.008914	0.102786	0.160204	0.285129	-0.247292	0.044349

BARE HULL POTENTIAL FLOW ADDED MASS COEFFICIENTS
FN = .454

OMEGA	A22	A24=A42	A26	A62	A44	A46	A64	A66
0.9942	5.600134	0.316563	0.294221	-0.171648	0.038973	-3.749510	3.758366	1.571242
1.0941	5.486244	0.317702	0.377519	-0.239849	0.039480	-2.007013	2.016594	1.353912
1.1939	5.310254	0.315216	0.465960	-0.314815	0.039841	0.022446	-0.012232	1.178916
1.2938	5.079117	0.309102	0.549798	-0.389349	0.040029	0.027133	-0.016444	1.033135
1.3936	4.799450	0.299358	0.617763	-0.453693	0.040015	0.031380	-0.020525	0.907709
1.4935	4.482878	0.286278	0.660000	-0.498544	0.039780	0.034625	-0.023950	0.797893
1.5933	4.147444	0.270603	0.674822	-0.518468	0.039327	0.036515	-0.026303	0.702161
1.6931	3.813101	0.253355	0.662850	-0.511419	0.038679	0.037011	-0.027406	0.621577
1.7930	3.493859	0.235091	0.631671	-0.487520	0.037858	0.036137	-0.027313	0.551162
1.8928	3.188816	0.216563	0.589548	-0.446412	0.036851	0.034845	-0.026210	0.498901
1.9927	2.881624	0.195059	0.544359	-0.394597	0.035530	0.032928	-0.024272	0.454695
2.0925	2.560476	0.160719	0.504707	-0.332417	0.033322	0.031096	-0.021455	0.411525
2.1924	2.2425164	0.1169187	0.297659	-0.438164	0.057563	0.019166	-0.028263	0.803184
2.2922	4.189337	0.262287	0.378814	-0.258565	0.038568	0.023703	-0.018309	0.513578
2.3920	3.955677	0.242498	0.358899	-0.184562	0.036807	0.022012	-0.014326	0.520872
2.4919	4.231367	0.250307	0.341019	-0.103592	0.036589	0.020267	-0.009973	0.581560
2.5917	5.111566	0.287497	0.352010	0.014638	0.037942	0.019174	-0.003889	0.734510
2.6916	8.135425	0.419861	0.541965	0.333286	0.044095	0.023004	0.010618	1.271130
2.7914	20.106456	1.226431	0.827983	12.832919	0.115920	-0.045242	-0.596934	1.659617
2.8913	30.846266	1.634373	0.828915	-1.431489	-0.067729	0.051435	-0.082846	-2.149843
2.9911	-7.345828	-0.350296	0.232663	-0.450777	0.009371	0.016197	-0.026875	-0.565301
3.0909	-3.755988	-0.158165	0.175797	-0.313700	0.020673	0.012225	-0.019079	-0.275395
3.1908	-2.267791	-0.079060	0.149290	-0.249541	0.025368	0.010256	-0.015473	-0.149655
3.2906	-1.448932	-0.035706	0.131325	-0.209123	0.028057	0.008935	-0.013250	-0.079828
3.3905	-0.928642	-0.008385	0.117271	-0.179860	0.029877	0.007951	-0.011691	-0.035971

BARE HULL POTENTIAL FLOW DAMPING COEFFICIENTS
FN = .454

OMEGA	B22	B24=B42	B26	B62	B44	B46	B64	B66
0.9942	0.507512	-8.178995	-2.529944	2.551617	-0.319383	0.043922	0.331171	0.142825
1.0941	0.814414	-5.307789	-2.471565	2.506653	-0.169632	-0.021315	0.266967	0.199742
1.1939	1.226539	0.054478	-2.382610	2.435914	0.002302	-0.141387	0.144639	0.267197
1.2938	1.732400	0.080384	-2.266463	2.342328	0.003592	-0.137842	0.142637	0.340559
1.3936	2.293293	0.111095	-2.127016	2.228005	0.005261	-0.132514	0.139123	0.412197
1.4935	2.849373	0.143978	-1.970972	2.096792	0.007240	-0.125625	0.134144	0.473389
1.5933	3.338426	0.175743	-1.808024	1.955367	0.009406	-0.117618	0.127927	0.517272
1.6931	3.716162	0.203511	-1.648272	1.811736	0.011620	-0.109039	0.120838	0.540967
1.7930	3.965142	0.225503	-1.498422	1.671906	0.013766	-0.100308	0.113204	0.545568
1.8928	4.090408	0.241072	-1.357835	1.535697	0.015759	-0.091460	0.105050	0.534544
1.9927	4.108828	0.250307	-1.209503	1.387135	0.017533	-0.081534	0.095463	0.511954
2.0925	4.039503	0.253583	-0.984005	1.157891	0.019028	-0.065928	0.079908	0.481231
2.1924	3.897604	0.251223	-0.692463	0.859932	0.020170	-0.251340	0.265141	0.444730
2.2922	3.692665	0.243263	-1.821311	1.980094	0.020865	-0.112283	0.125716	0.403522
2.3920	3.414344	0.229140	-1.720915	1.868465	0.020988	-0.103586	0.116457	0.357067
2.4919	3.042554	0.206936	-1.853689	1.985854	0.020345	-0.107563	0.119566	0.302072
2.5917	2.497416	0.170727	-2.265008	2.373228	0.018519	-0.125290	0.135585	0.228789
2.6916	1.666068	0.098886	-3.619702	3.762383	0.014012	-0.187779	0.193203	0.137803
2.7914	103.088629	4.757478	-42.610390	24.365792	0.246514	-2.064523	-0.949680	18.444158
2.8913	20.823890	1.237062	13.995854	13.994048	0.080883	0.743468	-0.739583	1.598136
2.9911	6.738519	0.424683	3.384457	-3.281147	0.031195	0.163283	-0.154576	0.629553
3.0909	5.153888	0.329538	1.743191	-1.644992	0.024441	0.076717	-0.066402	0.491787
3.1908	4.474937	0.288655	1.087541	-0.970253	0.020902	0.040889	-0.030850	0.430179
3.2906	4.062657	0.264744	0.713747	-0.601011	0.014511	0.021105	-0.011294	0.393076
3.3905	3.764183	0.248830	0.474894	-0.367755	0.016455	0.0104508	-0.003909	0.366616

ADDED MASS COEFFICIENTS AND DAMPING COEFFICIENTS EXCLUDING CROSS-FLOW DRAG
FN = .454

OMEGA	A33	A35	A53	A55	B33	B35	B53	B55
0.9942	0.512963	-0.055489	0.128350	0.214572	1.406999	0.565173	0.099711	0.341821
1.0941	0.504522	-0.038553	0.111698	0.198032	1.404901	0.561406	0.103603	0.314514
1.1939	0.498465	-0.024970	0.098299	0.182867	1.400341	0.558770	0.108393	0.328742
1.2938	0.494044	-0.014039	0.087500	0.171273	1.393997	0.556692	0.108397	0.342322
1.3936	0.490436	-0.005145	0.078759	0.162065	1.386279	0.554988	0.109966	0.320716
1.4935	0.486708	0.002424	0.071486	0.154427	1.376450	0.553159	0.111521	0.317810
1.5933	0.481931	0.009969	0.064553	0.147796	1.359403	0.550865	0.113560	0.314663
1.6931	0.477809	0.019999	0.055332	0.142184	1.318323	0.549187	0.115624	0.309325
1.7930	0.483523	0.030154	0.044839	0.138712	1.258718	0.552445	0.113697	0.302742
1.8928	0.493018	0.032643	0.041106	0.136266	1.240108	0.557148	0.109786	0.300640
1.9927	0.497697	0.032559	0.040343	0.133643	1.240757	0.559137	0.107727	0.300018
2.0925	0.660152	0.036466	0.043195	0.140830	1.239163	0.563293	0.033961	0.298755
2.1924	0.665765	0.037142	0.042277	0.137454	1.231175	0.565432	0.031287	0.296483
2.2922	0.671580	0.037888	0.041342	0.136717	1.225692	0.567854	0.028463	0.294622
2.3920	0.678130	0.038534	0.040570	0.135630	1.219536	0.569584	0.025250	0.292465
2.4919	0.685450	0.038971	0.040069	0.135123	1.214210	0.569618	0.021661	0.290914
2.5917	0.519044	0.035170	0.035936	0.127481	1.212365	0.567804	0.096824	0.290366
2.6916	-0.039163	0.0315297	0.016385	0.092311	1.215380	0.178120	0.485877	0.291242
2.7914	-0.023899	0.021906	0.023945	0.106786	1.224202	0.320874	0.342560	0.293824
2.8913	0.203721	0.026297	0.029822	0.116556	1.239166	0.423936	0.239080	0.298212
2.9911	0.254531	0.026514	0.031908	0.118850	1.259880	0.446885	0.215923	0.304888
3.0909	0.376288	0.028294	0.035746	0.122945	1.285158	0.502151	0.160707	0.311700
3.1908	0.854207	0.038235	0.047718	0.137938	1.313101	0.719143	-0.055985	0.319875
3.2906	1.040477	0.041652	0.052928	0.141890	1.341256	0.803933	-0.140196	0.328079
3.3905	0.715624	0.033603	0.046249	0.129219	1.366899	0.656908	0.307550	0.335494

ADDED MASS COEFFICIENTS
FN = .454

OMEGA	A22	A24=A42	A26	A62	A44	A46	A64	A66
0.9942	5.600134	0.316563	0.426506	-0.171848	0.040608	-3.738547	3.758366	1.570712
1.0941	5.486244	0.317702	0.488761	-0.239849	0.041114	-1.997960	2.016564	1.353474
1.1939	5.310254	0.315216	0.557695	-0.314815	0.041475	0.030049	-0.012232	1.178548
1.2938	5.079117	0.309102	0.627921	-0.389349	0.041664	0.033608	-0.016444	1.032822
1.3936	4.799450	0.299358	0.685093	-0.453693	0.041649	0.036960	-0.020525	0.907439
1.4935	4.482878	0.286278	0.719299	-0.498544	0.041614	0.039444	-0.023950	0.797658
1.5933	4.147444	0.270603	0.726333	-0.518468	0.040961	0.040784	-0.026303	0.701955
1.6931	3.813101	0.253335	0.708465	-0.513419	0.040313	0.040792	-0.027406	0.620394
1.7930	3.493859	0.235301	0.672347	-0.487520	0.039492	0.039708	-0.027313	0.552999
1.8928	3.188816	0.216563	0.626046	-0.446412	0.038485	0.037870	-0.026210	0.498755
1.9927	2.861624	0.195059	0.577291	-0.394597	0.037164	0.035658	-0.024272	0.454563
2.0925	2.360476	0.160719	0.534571	-0.332417	0.034956	0.033571	-0.021455	0.411405
2.1924	9.425164	0.569187	0.324865	-0.438164	0.059197	0.021420	-0.028263	0.803075
2.2922	4.189337	0.252287	0.403701	-0.258565	0.040202	0.025765	-0.018309	0.513478
2.3920	3.955677	0.242498	0.379753	-0.184562	0.038441	0.023906	-0.014326	0.520740
2.4919	4.231167	0.250307	0.362077	-0.103592	0.038223	0.022012	-0.009973	0.581475
2.5917	5.111566	0.287497	0.371478	0.014638	0.039576	0.020787	-0.003844	0.714432
2.6916	6.135425	0.419861	0.360019	0.332886	0.045730	0.024500	0.010819	1.211059
2.7914	20.106456	1.226431	-0.811201	-12.832919	0.107554	-0.043851	-0.596934	1.659550
2.8913	-30.846266	-1.634373	0.844558	-14.31489	-0.066094	0.052731	-0.082846	-2.149906
2.9911	-7.345828	-0.350296	0.247279	-0.450777	0.011005	0.0317409	-0.026875	-0.565360
3.0909	-3.755988	-0.158165	0.189484	-0.313700	0.022307	0.031359	-0.019079	-0.275450
3.1908	-2.267791	-0.079060	0.162134	-0.249541	0.027003	0.031318	-0.015473	-0.149707
3.2906	-1.448932	-0.035706	0.143401	-0.209123	0.029691	0.009936	-0.013250	-0.079876
3.3905	-0.928642	-0.008385	0.128647	-0.179860	0.031511	0.008893	-0.011691	-0.036019

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED EXCITING FORCE INCLUDING FIN AND BODY LIFT CONTRIBUTIONS.

FN = .454		BETA = 135.0							
WV	WE	HEAVE	PHASE	PITCH	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE	YAW	PHASE
0.343	0.430	1.19725	-3.340	0.32268	-123.363	10.0000			
0.365	0.464	1.25936	-5.577	0.35496	-128.496	8.8014			
0.388	0.499	1.33316	-9.431	0.38309	-134.951	7.8061			
0.410	0.535	1.41197	-15.107	0.40212	-142.887	6.9706			
0.433	0.572	1.47729	-23.343	0.40409	-152.243	6.2623			
0.455	0.609	1.49509	-33.469	0.37933	-162.426	5.6568			
0.478	0.648	1.42900	-45.519	0.32411	-171.493	5.1350			
0.501	0.687	1.27296	-57.692	0.25105	-175.362	4.6822			
0.523	0.726	1.05819	-68.347	0.19154	-169.913	4.2568			
0.546	0.767	0.85521	-73.868	0.16733	-159.330	3.9394			
0.568	0.808	0.71054	-76.931	0.15301	-150.334	3.6326			
0.591	0.850	0.59974	-79.294	0.14686	-140.933	3.3603			
0.613	0.893	0.45036	-83.804	0.18852	-132.718	3.1175			
0.636	0.936	0.36611	-85.058	0.19734	-130.102	2.9001			
0.659	0.981	0.30236	-85.409	0.20028	-128.449	2.7047			
0.681	1.026	0.24937	-85.253	0.20097	-127.555	2.5284			
0.704	1.072	0.20409	-84.630	0.19978	-127.038	2.3688			
0.726	1.118	0.18417	-83.746	0.18942	-124.439	2.2238			
0.749	1.165	0.32995	-81.640	0.07764	-129.156	2.0917			
0.772	1.213	0.18564	-79.541	0.15629	-116.169	1.9711			
0.794	1.262	0.12525	-81.160	0.16960	-118.933	1.8606			
0.817	1.312	0.09552	-80.498	0.16860	-119.379	1.7591			
0.839	1.362	0.05880	-73.596	0.16599	-122.527	1.6658			
0.862	1.413	0.04210	-65.287	0.15749	-123.761	1.5796			
0.884	1.465	0.01441	-58.317	0.15246	-122.325	1.5000			

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED USING 644 EXCLUDING VISCOUS EFFECTS

FN = .454		BETA = 135.0							
WV	WE	SWAY	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE	YAW	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE
0.343	0.430	0.23167	58.740	0.07376	-5.849	0.23251	145.564	10.0000	
0.365	0.464	0.21629	56.883	0.10729	-5.744	0.23147	147.281	8.8014	
0.388	0.499	0.35224	65.225	0.42057	15.726	0.32460	168.958	7.8061	
0.410	0.535	0.51144	84.937	0.11868	151.610	0.09687	169.251	6.9706	
0.433	0.572	0.51161	85.362	0.12694	144.792	0.10940	171.417	6.2623	
0.455	0.609	0.50925	85.742	0.13452	139.090	0.12267	172.591	5.6568	
0.478	0.648	0.50424	86.091	0.14153	134.241	0.13634	173.178	5.1350	
0.501	0.687	0.49699	86.438	0.14783	130.072	0.14993	173.505	4.6822	
0.523	0.726	0.48833	86.825	0.15316	126.473	0.16300	173.734	4.2568	
0.546	0.767	0.47961	87.322	0.15746	123.421	0.17519	173.947	3.9394	
0.568	0.808	0.47252	88.044	0.16109	120.972	0.18604	174.249	3.6326	
0.591	0.850	0.47013	89.214	0.16491	119.299	0.19486	174.762	3.3603	
0.613	0.893	0.55127	-261.729	0.19074	124.808	0.17601	175.161	3.1175	
0.636	0.936	0.24142	76.261	0.11199	103.461	0.23548	168.490	2.9001	
0.659	0.981	0.33243	83.327	0.13737	107.427	0.24003	173.642	2.7047	
0.681	1.026	0.38332	87.749	0.15398	110.153	0.24316	177.437	2.5284	
0.704	1.072	0.39630	89.318	0.16276	110.191	0.25264	-179.774	2.3688	
0.726	1.118	0.40757	-269.947	0.17652	109.502	0.26495	-176.532	2.2238	
0.749	1.165	0.37449	-269.530	0.19218	100.161	0.28044	174.726	2.0917	
0.772	1.213	0.30275	-262.578	0.12270	25.271	0.33934	-178.910	1.9711	
0.794	1.262	0.41319	49.147	0.30864	58.176	0.39379	-179.796	1.8606	
0.817	1.312	0.43529	79.590	0.08939	94.124	0.51139	167.413	1.7591	
0.839	1.362	0.40562	60.158	0.09286	75.677	0.50848	136.559	1.6658	
0.862	1.413	0.30904	49.912	0.07229	67.839	0.31310	118.310	1.5796	
0.884	1.465	0.24474	44.276	0.05875	65.260	0.19386	125.301	1.5000	

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED WITH VISCOUS CROSS-FLOW DAMPING EFFECTS.

FN = .454		BETA = 135.0					
WM	WE	HEAVE	PHASE	PITCH	PHASE	LAN/L	
0.343	0.430	1.19725	-3.040	0.32268	-123.063	10.0000	
0.365	0.464	1.25936	-5.577	0.35496	-128.406	8.8014	
0.388	0.499	1.33316	-9.431	0.38309	-134.951	7.8061	
0.410	0.535	1.41197	-15.107	0.40212	-142.487	6.9706	
0.433	0.572	1.47729	-23.383	0.40609	-152.243	6.2623	
0.455	0.609	1.49509	-33.469	0.37933	-162.426	5.6568	
0.478	0.648	1.42900	-45.530	0.32412	-171.449	5.1350	
0.501	0.687	1.27296	-57.692	0.25105	-175.364	4.6822	
0.523	0.726	1.05819	-68.047	0.19158	-169.110	4.2866	
0.546	0.767	0.85521	-73.868	0.14733	-159.111	3.9194	
0.568	0.808	0.71054	-76.931	0.11501	-150.334	3.6126	
0.591	0.850	0.59974	-79.294	0.08666	-140.713	3.3613	
0.613	0.893	0.45036	-81.804	0.06831	-131.714	3.1175	
0.636	0.936	0.36611	-85.058	0.09734	-130.112	2.9011	
0.659	0.981	0.30236	-85.409	0.20018	-129.449	2.7047	
0.681	1.026	0.24937	-85.753	0.20397	-127.555	2.5284	
0.704	1.072	0.20409	-84.630	0.19978	-127.038	2.3688	
0.726	1.118	0.18417	-83.746	0.18942	-124.439	2.2238	
0.749	1.165	0.12995	-81.640	0.17764	-129.156	2.0917	
0.772	1.213	0.18564	-79.541	0.15629	-116.169	1.9711	
0.794	1.262	0.12525	-81.160	0.16960	-116.933	1.8606	
0.817	1.312	0.09552	-80.498	0.16860	-119.374	1.7591	
0.839	1.362	0.05880	-73.596	0.16599	-122.527	1.6658	
0.862	1.413	0.04210	-65.287	0.15749	-123.761	1.5796	
0.884	1.465	0.03441	-68.317	0.15246	-122.325	1.5000	

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED WITH CROSS-FLOW VISCOUS DAMPING AND ROLL WAVE EXCITING MOMENT INCLUDED

FN = .454		BETA = 135.0							
WM	WE	SWAY	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE	YAW	PHASE	LAN/L	
0.343	0.430	0.23124	56.645	0.07390	-5.859	0.25283	145.556	10.0000	
0.365	0.464	0.21560	56.714	0.10757	-5.762	0.25191	147.265	8.8014	
0.388	0.499	0.35022	54.906	0.42579	15.594	0.32759	168.903	7.8061	
0.410	0.535	0.50824	85.303	0.11701	134.851	0.10084	168.833	6.9706	
0.433	0.572	0.50898	85.802	0.12252	129.471	0.11290	170.703	6.2623	
0.455	0.609	0.50726	86.228	0.12822	125.614	0.12549	171.791	5.6568	
0.478	0.648	0.50286	86.603	0.11407	122.154	0.11844	171.144	5.1350	
0.501	0.687	0.49618	86.963	0.13967	119.349	0.15218	172.754	4.6822	
0.523	0.726	0.48804	87.352	0.14460	116.798	0.16494	173.030	4.2866	
0.546	0.767	0.47977	87.843	0.14865	114.617	0.17684	173.289	3.9194	
0.568	0.808	0.47310	88.547	0.15205	112.925	0.18741	173.634	3.6126	
0.591	0.850	0.47112	89.685	0.15555	111.974	0.19595	174.187	3.3613	
0.613	0.893	0.55342	-261.408	0.17884	119.329	0.17680	174.582	3.1175	
0.636	0.936	0.24136	77.216	0.10699	93.367	0.23609	167.487	2.9011	
0.659	0.981	0.33321	83.926	0.12991	100.101	0.24035	173.263	2.7047	
0.681	1.026	0.38455	88.192	0.14511	104.120	0.24323	177.113	2.5284	
0.704	1.072	0.39761	89.702	0.15340	105.034	0.25253	179.978	2.3688	
0.726	1.118	0.40884	-269.600	0.16692	105.247	0.26873	-176.693	2.2238	
0.749	1.165	0.37577	-269.145	0.18456	96.350	0.28075	174.652	2.0917	
0.772	1.213	0.30395	-262.121	0.13056	21.172	0.33952	-178.559	1.9711	
0.794	1.262	0.41506	89.778	0.01476	1.758	0.39414	-179.748	1.8606	
0.817	1.312	0.43748	79.962	0.08242	88.951	0.51299	167.497	1.7591	
0.839	1.362	0.40745	90.502	0.08842	70.487	0.51141	136.573	1.6658	
0.862	1.413	0.31093	50.241	0.06847	61.706	0.31543	118.106	1.5796	
0.884	1.465	0.24653	44.568	0.05475	58.415	0.19471	124.493	1.5000	

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED WITH CROSS-FLUX VISCOUS DAMPING AND ROLL WAVE EXCITING MOMENT INCLUDED.

FN = .454
BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	HEAVE	PHASE	PITCH	PHASE	YAW
0.363	0.430	1.19636	-3.116	0.32140	-123.044	10.0000
0.365	0.464	1.25627	-5.727	0.35155	-128.276	8.8014
0.388	0.499	1.32643	-9.649	0.37729	-134.666	7.8061
0.410	0.535	1.39939	-15.360	0.39404	-142.393	6.9706
0.433	0.572	1.45621	-23.279	0.39404	-151.391	6.2623
0.455	0.609	1.46419	-33.441	0.36843	-160.923	5.6566
0.478	0.648	1.39034	-45.073	0.31477	-168.847	5.1350
0.501	0.687	1.22985	-56.639	0.24641	-171.095	4.6822
0.523	0.726	1.00691	-66.143	0.19426	-163.052	4.2868
0.546	0.767	0.80662	-71.297	0.17217	-154.837	3.9394
0.568	0.808	0.69206	-75.200	0.15450	-149.286	3.6326
0.591	0.850	0.59834	-77.782	0.15298	-140.451	3.3603
0.613	0.893	0.43635	-86.931	0.15188	-130.458	3.1175
0.636	0.936	0.36214	-85.588	0.18753	-129.066	2.9001
0.659	0.981	0.30226	-84.745	0.19944	-127.970	2.7047
0.681	1.026	0.24976	-84.567	0.20073	-127.114	2.5284
0.704	1.072	0.20430	-84.298	0.19887	-126.609	2.3688
0.726	1.118	0.19291	-79.080	0.20253	-125.661	2.2238
0.749	1.165	0.17846	-37.545	0.20559	-126.430	2.0917
0.772	1.213	0.18378	-85.713	0.14153	-110.316	1.9711
0.794	1.262	0.12463	-84.218	0.16625	-118.008	1.8606
0.817	1.312	0.09356	-92.724	0.16747	-119.145	1.7591
0.839	1.362	0.07649	-78.352	0.16399	-122.329	1.6658
0.862	1.413	0.04255	-65.679	0.15813	-123.936	1.5796
0.884	1.465	0.03504	-68.098	0.15307	-122.385	1.5000

EQUATIONS OF MOTION SOLVED WITH CROSS-FLUX VISCOUS DAMPING AND ROLL WAVE EXCITING MOMENT INCLUDED.

FN = .454
BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	SWAY	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE	YAW	PHASE	LAN/L
0.363	0.430	0.23121	56.627	0.07391	-5.854	0.25287	145.560	10.0000
0.365	0.464	0.21448	57.008	0.10757	-6.029	0.25187	147.084	8.8014
0.388	0.499	0.32131	67.712	0.43823	7.446	0.33655	162.975	7.8061
0.410	0.535	0.50027	85.414	0.16498	119.692	0.10710	170.649	6.9706
0.433	0.572	0.50879	85.833	0.12264	128.585	0.11315	170.660	6.2623
0.455	0.609	0.50700	86.265	0.12870	124.420	0.12598	171.754	5.6566
0.478	0.648	0.50256	86.648	0.13479	120.942	0.13927	172.350	5.1350
0.501	0.687	0.49585	87.018	0.14052	117.964	0.15254	172.715	4.6822
0.523	0.726	0.48773	87.415	0.14565	115.407	0.16530	172.987	4.2868
0.546	0.767	0.47951	87.909	0.14943	113.246	0.17718	173.244	3.9394
0.568	0.808	0.47290	88.413	0.15264	111.704	0.18771	173.544	3.6326
0.591	0.850	0.46709	89.746	0.15600	110.915	0.19619	174.143	3.3603
0.613	0.893	0.55346	-261.361	0.17891	118.500	0.17699	174.537	3.1175
0.636	0.936	0.24119	77.298	0.10745	92.396	0.23621	167.459	2.9001
0.659	0.981	0.33316	43.965	0.13004	99.556	0.24041	171.442	2.7047
0.681	1.026	0.34454	48.206	0.14447	111.417	0.24123	177.113	2.5284
0.704	1.072	0.39771	49.694	0.15294	125.172	0.25248	179.940	2.3688
0.726	1.118	0.40905	-269.637	0.16594	105.430	0.26466	-176.680	2.2238
0.749	1.165	0.37486	-268.576	0.14926	40.547	0.28099	174.561	2.0917
0.772	1.213	0.32002	-761.697	0.11527	-10.258	0.34162	-179.531	1.9711
0.794	1.262	0.41379	89.671	0.01300	23.097	0.39394	-179.753	1.8606
0.817	1.312	0.43801	79.749	0.08116	92.324	0.51245	167.404	1.7591
0.839	1.362	0.40771	50.473	0.08860	70.927	0.51120	136.567	1.6658
0.862	1.413	0.31040	50.241	0.06485	61.862	0.51538	118.127	1.5796
0.884	1.465	0.24644	44.580	0.05512	54.793	0.19477	144.516	1.5000

NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 1

DAMPING COEFFICIENTS INCLUDING CROSS-FLOW DRAG
FN = .454

BETA = 135.0				
OMEGA	B33	B35	B53	B55
0.9942	1.414205	0.565163	0.099701	0.342957
1.0941	1.414722	0.562033	0.102859	0.337301
1.1939	1.414015	0.559577	0.105324	0.332640
1.2938	1.412478	0.557657	0.107236	0.328498
1.3936	1.410325	0.556106	0.108775	0.325974
1.4935	1.407190	0.554705	0.110181	0.323671
1.5933	1.401016	0.553171	0.111776	0.321567
1.6931	1.386767	0.551325	0.113643	0.318921
1.7930	1.369964	0.549746	0.116204	0.314055
1.8928	1.290499	0.552413	0.114878	0.3107352
1.9927	1.265079	0.554493	0.111109	0.304687
2.0925	1.262127	0.552522	0.115570	0.301527
2.1924	1.240075	0.621518	0.047492	0.302307
2.2922	1.254439	0.615831	0.033029	0.311344
2.3920	1.246422	0.618244	0.030155	0.314745
2.4919	1.238574	0.641131	0.026644	0.319526
2.5917	1.232004	0.648430	0.028777	0.293629
2.6916	1.229254	0.578401	0.087431	0.292613
2.7914	1.231194	0.445161	0.274041	0.293546
2.8913	1.242464	0.343507	0.319630	0.296655
2.9911	1.241016	0.427768	0.235899	0.312137
3.0909	1.286990	0.452148	0.211711	0.309775
3.1908	1.318513	0.651906	0.312419	0.319052
3.2906	1.352149	0.806463	-0.140911	0.328881
3.3905	1.383377	0.657861	0.008503	0.337899

DAMPING COEFFICIENTS
FN = .454

OMEGA	B22	B24-B42	B44 BETA = 135.0	B66	B26	B62	B46	B64	B44*
0.9942	0.795731	-8.155104	-0.269710	1.174961	-1.531399	1.551451	1.341555	1.311315	-1.170255
1.0941	1.102633	-5.283902	-0.151924	0.231886	-2.472720	2.505499	-0.021572	0.266710	-0.120516
1.1939	1.514758	0.078364	0.005884	0.299341	-2.383765	2.434759	-0.141644	0.144383	0.051617
1.2938	2.020619	0.104270	0.052336	0.372703	-2.267618	2.341173	-0.138099	0.142380	0.032708
1.3936	2.581512	0.134981	0.053784	0.444341	-2.128170	2.226850	-0.132771	0.138867	0.034376
1.4935	3.137592	0.167864	0.055328	0.505533	-1.972127	2.095637	-0.125881	0.133888	0.036355
1.5933	3.626645	0.199629	0.057125	0.549416	-1.809179	1.954212	-0.117874	0.127671	0.038521
1.6931	4.004381	0.227397	0.059104	0.573111	-1.649427	1.810581	-0.109295	0.120581	0.040736
1.7930	4.253361	0.249389	0.061167	0.577712	-1.499577	1.670751	-0.100565	0.112947	0.042882
1.8928	4.378627	0.264958	0.063217	0.566693	-1.358989	1.534542	-0.091716	0.104793	0.044874
1.9927	4.397047	0.274193	0.065177	0.544098	-1.210658	1.385980	-0.081790	0.095206	0.046649
2.0925	4.327722	0.277469	0.066980	0.513375	-0.985160	1.156736	-0.066185	0.079651	0.048144
2.1924	4.185823	0.275110	0.068571	0.476874	-4.193617	4.354777	-0.251597	0.264444	0.049285
2.2922	3.978884	0.267150	0.069954	0.435666	-1.622466	1.978939	-0.112540	0.125459	0.049981
2.3920	3.702563	0.253026	0.070644	0.389211	-1.722070	1.867311	-0.103842	0.116200	0.050104
2.4919	3.330773	0.230822	0.070958	0.334216	-1.854844	1.934699	-0.107819	0.119309	0.049460
2.5917	2.785635	0.194613	0.070435	0.261933	-2.266163	2.372073	-0.125546	0.135328	0.047635
2.6916	1.954287	0.122772	0.068615	0.169947	-3.620957	3.761228	-0.188036	0.192946	0.043127
2.7914	1.03376848	4.761365	0.086136	18.476300	-42.611545	-24.366947	-2.062780	-0.949916	7.295629
2.8913	21.112109	1.260948	0.260880	1.600280	13.994699	-13.995203	0.743211	-0.739819	0.129999
2.9911	7.026738	0.448370	0.111616	0.661697	3.383302	-3.282302	0.163027	-0.154832	0.080310
3.0909	5.442107	0.353484	0.077804	0.523931	1.762036	-1.646147	0.076461	-0.067058	0.073556
3.1908	4.763156	0.312542	0.072186	0.462323	1.086386	-0.971408	0.040633	-0.031107	0.070017
3.2906	4.350876	0.288635	0.069013	0.425220	0.712592	-0.602168	0.020849	-0.011551	0.067627
3.3905	4.052402	0.272716	0.066947	0.398760	0.473739	-0.368910	0.008251	0.000643	0.065970

EXCITING FORCE, MOMENTS AND PHASES

FV = .434

BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	L/LAN	FORCE	PHASE	MOMENT	PHASE	*MOMENT	LAN/L
0.1625	0.4294	0.1000	0.41052	20.368	0.02474	95.400	0.04733	10.0000
0.1651	0.4641	0.1136	0.79066	21.959	0.12205	35.111	0.17097	6.8014
0.1677	0.4993	0.1281	0.77019	23.520	0.24692	24.314	0.10677	7.4061
0.1703	0.5352	0.1435	0.74900	25.020	0.39000	26.022	0.43267	5.9716
0.1728	0.5719	0.1597	0.72692	26.402	0.55193	24.943	0.55009	6.2623
0.1754	0.6094	0.1768	0.70114	27.542	0.71511	24.175	0.75143	5.5554
0.1780	0.6475	0.1947	0.67631	28.318	0.84373	23.453	0.77129	5.1350
0.1806	0.6866	0.2134	0.64065	29.529	0.91742	21.315	0.47439	4.5511
0.1832	0.7264	0.2333	0.58153	28.669	0.92362	14.322	0.97129	4.2868
0.1857	0.7668	0.2538	0.51666	32.754	0.55092	11.133	0.97240	3.9394
0.1883	0.8081	0.2753	0.44922	34.737	0.00474	11.654	0.47774	3.5315
0.1909	0.8501	0.2976	0.44538	42.107	0.72300	16.899	0.92148	3.2503
0.1935	0.8929	0.3208	0.47189	43.737	0.49296	19.562	0.93943	3.1175
0.1960	0.9364	0.3448	0.45123	44.732	0.07712	21.429	0.95874	2.9001
0.1986	0.9807	0.3697	0.42578	45.436	0.25889	22.890	0.97238	2.7047
0.2012	1.0257	0.3955	0.39723	45.934	0.43224	24.214	0.97874	2.5284
0.2038	1.0715	0.4222	0.36674	46.232	0.59591	25.549	0.97366	2.3694
0.2064	1.1181	0.4497	0.33533	46.307	0.75097	26.943	0.97364	2.2238
0.2089	1.1654	0.4781	0.30275	46.156	0.89777	28.315	0.96469	2.0917
0.2115	1.2134	0.5073	0.27267	45.336	0.04751	29.808	0.95603	1.9711
0.2141	1.2623	0.5375	0.24328	43.752	0.19498	31.095	0.94611	1.8606
0.2167	1.3118	0.5685	0.21534	41.046	0.33710	32.081	0.93431	1.7591
0.2193	1.3622	0.6003	0.18941	36.641	0.46769	32.668	0.91933	1.6656
0.2218	1.4133	0.6331	0.16572	29.964	0.57505	32.818	0.89874	1.5794
0.2244	1.4651	0.6667	0.14492	20.300	0.64777	32.605	0.87084	1.5000

EXCITING FORCE, MOMENTS AND PHASES

FV = .434

BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	L/LAN	SFORCE	PHASE	MOMENT	PHASE	*MOMENT	MOMENT	PHASE	*MOMENT	LAN/L
0.1625	0.4294	0.1000	2.99535	-98.816	0.13895	-103.607	0.22114	1.07420	177.310	1.70964	10.0000
0.1651	0.4641	0.1136	3.48017	-100.049	0.16518	-103.996	0.23138	1.13491	175.726	1.58977	8.8014
0.1677	0.4993	0.1281	3.99717	-101.723	0.19514	-104.712	0.24243	1.18487	171.753	1.47206	7.8061
0.1703	0.5352	0.1435	4.53144	-103.759	0.22554	-105.934	0.25022	1.21904	171.422	1.35240	6.9706
0.1728	0.5719	0.1597	5.06277	-106.061	0.25921	-107.516	0.25835	1.23246	168.832	1.22837	6.2623
0.1754	0.6094	0.1768	5.56935	-108.486	0.29376	-109.325	0.26447	1.22154	166.136	1.09976	5.6568
0.1780	0.6475	0.1947	6.03201	-110.853	0.32811	-111.206	0.26815	1.18485	163.522	0.96833	5.1350
0.1806	0.6866	0.2134	6.43795	-112.978	0.36134	-113.002	0.26927	1.12334	161.190	0.83712	4.6822
0.1832	0.7264	0.2333	6.78469	-114.666	0.39282	-114.548	0.26801	1.04028	159.362	0.70975	4.2868
0.1857	0.7668	0.2538	7.08407	-115.756	0.42250	-115.699	0.26490	0.94091	156.260	0.58993	3.9394
0.1883	0.8081	0.2753	7.35831	-116.147	0.45090	-116.354	0.26069	0.83066	156.078	0.48025	3.6326
0.1909	0.8501	0.2976	7.63807	-115.784	0.47901	-116.445	0.25618	0.71418	159.333	0.38196	3.3603
0.1935	0.8929	0.3208	7.96115	-114.946	0.50822	-115.937	0.25216	0.59479	161.453	0.29511	3.1175
0.1960	0.9364	0.3448	8.38802	-112.727	0.54220	-114.725	0.25026	0.47421	165.988	0.21888	2.9001
0.1986	0.9807	0.3697	8.99698	-110.734	0.58333	-112.714	0.25110	0.35284	174.321	0.15189	2.7047
0.2012	1.0257	0.3955	9.94133	-108.531	0.64090	-109.828	0.25790	0.23258	-167.514	0.09359	2.5284
0.2038	1.0715	0.4222	11.54962	-102.134	0.73121	-105.864	0.27642	0.15885	-113.418	0.05989	2.3688
0.2064	1.1181	0.4497	14.75112	-94.409	0.91154	-103.590	0.32262	0.36146	-50.080	0.12793	2.2238
0.2089	1.1654	0.4781	26.44217	-113.378	1.50058	-112.066	0.49955	4.21340	-9.377	1.40334	2.0917
0.2115	1.2134	0.5073	43.50293	-202.709	4.22923	161.153	1.32674	23.24679	-3.496	7.29208	1.9711
0.2141	1.2623	0.5375	52.84924	-254.917	3.13552	106.021	0.92850	2.40455	16.533	0.71204	1.8606
0.2167	1.3118	0.5685	13.11992	-247.068	0.75444	117.419	0.21123	0.28574	-25.669	0.08000	1.7591
0.2193	1.3622	0.6003	7.00258	-236.125	0.40645	132.324	0.10776	0.31322	-50.030	0.08304	1.6656
0.2218	1.4133	0.6331	4.55073	-223.901	0.27726	147.361	0.06970	0.40042	-50.752	0.10067	1.5794
0.2244	1.4651	0.6667	3.29828	-210.830	0.21508	160.387	0.05135	0.48667	-48.440	0.11619	1.5000

MOTION AMPLITUDES AND PHASES
 FN = .454
 BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	L/LAM	HEAVE	PHASE	PITCH	PHASE	*PITCH	LAM/L
0.3425	0.4296	0.1000	1.19616	-3.114	0.32180	-123.088	1.02433	10.0000
0.3651	0.4641	0.1136	1.25718	-5.891	0.35148	-128.415	0.99030	8.4014
0.3877	0.4993	0.1281	1.32864	-9.591	0.38063	-134.915	0.94577	7.8061
0.4103	0.5352	0.1435	1.40154	-15.301	0.39418	-142.738	0.88347	6.9706
0.4328	0.5719	0.1597	1.47695	-23.254	0.39834	-151.461	0.79404	6.2623
0.4554	0.6094	0.1769	1.55469	-33.450	0.37249	-161.562	0.67071	5.6568
0.4780	0.6476	0.1947	1.63464	-45.154	0.31858	-169.457	0.52173	5.1350
0.5006	0.6866	0.2136	1.71693	-58.911	0.23113	-173.355	0.37155	4.6422
0.5232	0.7264	0.2333	1.80275	-68.993	0.19436	-166.333	0.26521	4.2864
0.5457	0.7668	0.2538	1.89292	-72.691	0.17108	-157.527	0.21173	3.9394
0.5683	0.8081	0.2753	1.98811	-75.799	0.15662	-149.609	0.18110	3.6326
0.5909	0.8501	0.2976	2.08960	-78.266	0.14956	-143.854	0.16008	3.3603
0.6135	0.8929	0.3208	2.19767	-80.300	0.14923	-138.511	0.14512	3.1175
0.6361	0.9364	0.3448	2.31260	-84.239	0.19886	-129.961	0.14157	2.9001
0.6586	0.9807	0.3697	2.43416	-84.658	0.20165	-128.371	0.17361	2.7067
0.6812	1.0257	0.3955	2.55114	-84.581	0.20232	-127.464	0.19475	2.5284
0.7038	1.0715	0.4222	2.6576	-83.994	0.20094	-126.973	0.15151	2.3688
0.7264	1.1181	0.4497	2.7578	-83.114	0.19019	-124.454	0.13476	2.2238
0.7489	1.1654	0.4781	2.8548	-80.418	0.18043	-119.411	0.05355	2.0917
0.7715	1.2134	0.5073	2.9498	-78.767	0.15671	-116.508	0.09832	1.9711
0.7941	1.2623	0.5375	3.0435	-80.505	0.17013	-119.063	0.10076	1.8606
0.8167	1.3118	0.5685	3.09667	-79.497	0.16915	-119.474	0.09471	1.7591
0.8393	1.3622	0.6003	3.05967	-73.255	0.16670	-122.575	0.08839	1.6658
0.8618	1.4133	0.6331	3.04275	-65.144	0.15821	-123.812	0.07955	1.5796
0.8844	1.4651	0.6667	3.03504	-68.098	0.15307	-122.385	0.07308	1.5000

MOTION AMPLITUDES AND PHASES
 FN = .454
 BETA = 135.0

WM	WE	L/LAM	SWAY	PHASE	ROLL	PHASE	*ROLL	YAW	PHASE	*YAW	LAM/L
0.3425	0.4296	0.1000	0.23121	56.627	0.07391	-5.834	0.54050	0.25287	145.560	0.80491	10.0000
0.3651	0.4641	0.1136	0.21557	56.680	0.10761	-5.751	0.69259	0.25197	147.272	0.70592	8.4014
0.3877	0.4993	0.1281	0.15071	64.812	0.42614	15.784	2.43253	0.32773	169.042	0.81432	7.8061
0.4103	0.5352	0.1435	0.50825	85.134	0.11548	134.098	0.58968	0.10097	168.720	2.22402	6.9706
0.4328	0.5719	0.1597	0.50904	85.830	0.12122	129.110	0.55516	0.11297	170.609	0.22540	6.2623
0.4554	0.6094	0.1769	0.50735	86.252	0.12701	125.194	0.52540	0.12573	171.715	0.22638	5.6568
0.4780	0.6476	0.1947	0.50297	86.624	0.13296	121.934	0.49927	0.13895	172.327	0.22713	5.1350
0.5006	0.6866	0.2136	0.49630	86.981	0.13866	119.101	0.47477	0.15216	172.707	0.22661	4.6422
0.5232	0.7264	0.2333	0.48816	87.367	0.14369	116.600	0.45044	0.16493	172.982	0.22506	4.2868
0.5457	0.7668	0.2538	0.47989	87.855	0.14783	114.456	0.42548	0.17461	173.258	0.22173	3.9394
0.5683	0.8081	0.2753	0.47322	88.557	0.15130	112.794	0.40193	0.18739	173.608	0.21668	3.6326
0.5909	0.8501	0.2976	0.47124	89.692	0.15484	111.871	0.38049	0.19592	174.166	0.20956	3.3603
0.6135	0.8929	0.3208	0.55361	-261.407	0.17775	119.298	0.40523	0.17675	174.553	0.17539	3.1175
0.6361	0.9364	0.3448	0.24132	77.248	0.10701	93.002	0.22695	0.23613	167.876	0.21798	2.9001
0.6586	0.9807	0.3697	0.33324	83.939	0.12972	99.932	0.25657	0.24035	173.254	0.20693	2.7067
0.6812	1.0257	0.3955	0.38461	88.197	0.14475	104.344	0.26764	0.24321	177.107	0.19574	2.5284
0.7038	1.0715	0.4222	0.39768	89.705	0.15300	105.005	0.26502	0.25250	179.975	0.19039	2.3688
0.7264	1.1181	0.4497	0.40892	-269.600	0.16649	105.271	0.27074	0.26871	-176.694	0.19021	2.2238
0.7489	1.1654	0.4781	0.37542	-259.151	0.18429	96.419	0.28148	0.28074	-174.653	0.14692	2.0917
0.7715	1.2134	0.5073	0.30378	-282.109	0.13109	21.441	0.18885	0.33949	-178.556	0.11300	1.9711
0.7941	1.2623	0.5375	0.41501	89.904	0.01544	2.436	0.02101	0.39411	-179.743	0.23342	1.8606
0.8167	1.3118	0.5685	0.43746	79.968	0.08247	48.455	0.10609	0.51124	-167.500	0.28725	1.7591
0.8393	1.3622	0.6003	0.40773	60.505	0.08876	70.515	0.10812	0.51135	136.583	0.27113	1.6658
0.8618	1.4133	0.6331	0.31081	50.249	0.06888	61.725	0.07456	0.31543	118.124	0.15860	1.5796
0.8844	1.4651	0.6667	0.24644	44.580	0.05512	58.793	0.06046	0.19477	124.516	0.09300	1.5000

RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE DISPLACEMENT, VELOCITY, AND ACCELERATION AT STATION 4.0000 AND HEIGHT 50.0000 FEET

SPEED = 20.0 KNOTS
WAVE HEADING = 135.0 DEGREES

*****HEAVE-PITCH*****					*****SWAY-ROLL-YAW*****				
TIME PER SEC	REL DISPL	ABS DISPL	VEL	ACCEL/G	ABS DISPL	VEL	ACCEL/G	WAVE L/L	
14.62	0.316	1.308	0.362	0.008	3.738	1.606	0.021	10.0000	
13.54	0.413	1.389	0.645	0.009	5.427	2.519	0.036	8.8014	
12.58	0.545	1.479	0.738	0.011	21.263	10.616	0.165	7.8061	
11.74	0.708	1.567	0.839	0.014	5.408	2.895	0.048	6.9706	
10.99	0.898	1.629	0.932	0.017	5.646	3.229	0.057	6.2623	
10. .	1.091	1.626	0.991	0.019	5.908	3.600	0.068	5.6568	
9.70	1.245	1.524	0.987	0.020	6.186	4.006	0.081	5.1350	
9.15	1.325	1.325	0.910	0.019	6.459	4.435	0.095	4.6822	
8.65	1.319	1.070	0.777	0.018	6.703	4.869	0.110	4.2868	
8.19	1.259	0.846	0.648	0.015	6.906	5.296	0.126	3.9396	
7.78	1.212	0.688	0.556	0.014	7.077	5.719	0.144	3.6326	
7.39	1.176	0.563	0.478	0.013	7.249	6.163	0.163	3.3603	
7.04	1.101	0.385	0.344	0.010	8.307	7.418	0.206	3.1175	
6.71	1.043	0.295	0.276	0.008	9.080	8.757	0.138	2.9001	
6.41	1.033	0.230	0.226	0.007	6.123	6.005	0.183	2.7047	
6.13	1.009	0.180	0.185	0.006	6.824	6.999	0.223	2.5284	
5.86	0.987	0.142	0.153	0.005	7.225	7.742	0.258	2.3688	
5.62	0.985	0.124	0.139	0.005	7.895	8.827	0.307	2.2238	
5.39	1.050	0.316	0.368	0.013	8.806	10.262	0.372	2.0917	
5.18	1.009	0.125	0.152	0.006	6.693	8.121	0.306	1.9711	
4.98	0.971	0.079	0.100	0.004	1.085	1.370	0.054	1.8606	
4.79	0.955	0.069	0.091	0.004	3.637	4.771	0.195	1.7591	
4.61	0.929	0.079	0.108	0.005	3.913	5.330	0.226	1.6658	
4.45	0.921	0.085	0.120	0.005	3.032	4.285	0.188	1.5796	
4.29	0.923	0.080	0.118	0.005	2.468	3.615	0.165	1.5000	

RMS MOTIONS IN UNIDIRECTIONAL SEAS

SPEED = 20.0 KNOTS PROUDE NO = 0.454

SEA STATE = 6 SIG WAVE HT = 18.0000 FEET WAVE PERIOD = 9.9100 SEC

HEADING	SWAY ACC	HEAVE	HEAVE ACC	ROLL	PITCH	YAW
(DEG)	(G)	(F)	(G)	(DEG)	(DEG)	(DEG)
135.0	0.053	2.170	0.041	0.416	0.575	1.076

STATION = 4.0000 Z = 57.4400 F

HEADING	NOT	VEL	ACC	REL NOT	REL VEL	RAI	SWAY	FROM	DA PER	FROM	KE PER	FROM	SI PER	FROM	SI PER	FROM	SI PER
DEG	F	F/SEC	G	F	F/SEC		ACC	(UM)	HOOR	(KE)	HOOR	(SI)	HOOR	PSI	HOOR	PSI	HOOR
135.0	2.317	1.410	0.054	4.953	5.053	0.062	0.068	0.0000	0.0	0.0000	0.0	0.0000	0.1	0.577	41.091		

1 1 1 1 1 0

25 1 1 25 1 22 3

135.

37.5

7.330

172.3	0.315	0.223	0.0	7.44	15.00	19.17
-------	-------	-------	-----	------	-------	-------

40.44	25.75	19.17	8.5	10.2	1.28	4.38	1.2
-------	-------	-------	-----	------	------	------	-----

188.12	23.55	19.17	14.7	17.6	2.2	3.43	1.2
--------	-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----

0.5 0.07

0

-2.4 9 0

-1.6 9 0

- .8 9 0

0.0 9 0

1.0	15	0
-----	----	---

2.0	15	0
-----	----	---

3.0	15	0
-----	----	---

4.0	15	0
-----	----	---

6.0	15	2
-----	----	---

8.0	15	1
-----	----	---

10.0	15	1
------	----	---

12.0	15	1
------	----	---

14.0	15	1
------	----	---

16.0	15	0
------	----	---

17.0	15	0
------	----	---

18.0	15	0
------	----	---

19.0	15	0
------	----	---

20.0	9	0
------	---	---

21.5	9	0
------	---	---

23.0	9	0
------	---	---

23.8	9	0
------	---	---

23.6	9	0
24.6	9	0

0. -3.44 -4.87 -3.44 0. 3.44 4.87 3.44

0.

12.37	10.94	7.50	4.06	2.63	4.06	7.50	10.94
-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

12.37

0.	-4.23	-5.98	-4.23	0.	4.23	5.98	4.23
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0.1	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.0	1.25	1.50	1.75
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13.48	11.73	7.50	3.27	1.52	3.27	7.50	11.73
-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

13.48

0.	-4.70	-6.65	-4.70	0.	4.70	6.65	4.70
----	-------	-------	-------	----	------	------	------

0.0	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.0	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.1	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.1	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.2	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.2	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.3	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.3	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.4	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.4	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.5	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.5	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.6	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.6	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.7	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.7	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.8	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.8	107.0	30.00	107.0
0.9	407.0	30.00	107.0	0.9	107.0	30.00	107.0
1.0	407.0	30.00	107.0	1.0	107.0	30.00	107.0

14.15	12.20	7.50	2.80	0.85	2.80	7.50	12.20
-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

14.15

0.	-5.06	-7.16	-5.06	0.	5.06	7.16	5.06
----	-------	-------	-------	----	------	------	------

0.

14.66	12.56	7.50	2.44	0.34	2.44	7.50	12.56
-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

14.66

54

0.	-4.81	-6.80	-4.81	0.	4.81	6.80	4.81
0.							
14.30	12.31	7.50	2.69	0.70	2.69	7.50	12.31
14.30							
0.	-4.22	-5.97	-4.22	0.	4.22	5.97	4.22
0.							
13.47	11.72	7.50	3.28	1.53	3.28	7.50	11.72
13.47							
0.	-3.33	-4.71	-3.33	0.	3.33	4.71	3.33
0.							
12.21	10.83	7.50	4.17	2.79	4.17	7.50	10.83
12.21							
0.	-2.32	-3.28	-2.32	0.	2.32	3.28	2.32
0.							
10.78	9.82	7.50	5.18	4.22	5.18	7.50	9.82
10.78							
0.	-1.06	-1.50	-1.06	0.	1.06	1.50	1.06
0.							
9.00	8.56	7.50	6.44	6.00	6.44	7.50	8.56
9.00							

@

APPENDIX E
OFFSET USER GUIDE

Record (1), 1 integer

NOS the number of stations to be analyzed.

Note: (1) Non-integer stations should be given arbitrary integer station numbers, later to be corrected by editing the output file with the computer system editor.

Record (2), 2 reals

D(I) diameter of hull at Ith station.

ST(I) strut thickness at Ith station.

Note: (1) Record (2) must be repeated NOS times. D(I) and ST(I) must be entered as a pair.

Record (3), 1 real

DWL the draft of the SWATH ship.

Note: (1) DWL is given as distance from baseline to free surface.

Record (4), 2 reals

X01(I) x-keel coordinate of Ith station.

Y01(I) y-keel coordinate of Ith station.

Note: (1) X01(I) and Y01(I) must be entered as a pair.
Record (4) must be repeated NOS times.

5.3 Listings

Samples of input and output are given in Appendices F and G.

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE INPUT FOR OFFSET

This input represents a trivial case of two SWATH sections. The first section has a hull diameter of 15 feet with a strut 5 ft thick. The keel is on the baseline. The second section is forward of the strut, with a reduced diameter of 13 feet and the keel 1 foot above the baseline.

2	
15.0	9.0
13.0	0.0
28.0	
0.0	30.0
1.0	30.0

APPENDIX G

SAMPLE OUTPUT FOR OFFSET

This output was generated using the input file in Appendix D

-4.5000	-4.5000	-4.5000	-4.5000	-7.4665	-5.5481	0.0000	5.5481	7.4665
4.5000	4.5000	4.5000	4.5000					
28.0000	33.1667	38.3333	43.5000	38.2084	32.4534	30.0000	32.4534	38.2084
43.5000	38.3333	33.1667	28.0000					
0.0000	-4.5962	-6.5000	-4.5962	0.0000	4.5962	6.5000	4.5962	0.0000
43.0000	41.0962	36.5000	31.9038	30.0000	31.9038	36.5000	41.0962	43.0000

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14. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a document and could be helpful in cataloging the document. Key words should be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context.

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